

BIG JANUARY

Mark Down Sale Of Clothing

Men's, Boys' and Children's Winter Clothes

Marked way down below cost to close out to make room for Spring Goods.

This is a genuine Mark Down Sale where you can save money as we are over stocked with heavy goods.

Also a great line of Men's and Boy's Sweaters, marked way down, all sizes.

Don't fail to attend this sale, and save money.

W. H. FAY,

3 Congress St., - - Portsmouth.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

Boots

AND

Shoes

AT

Pettigrew Brothers'

37 Congress St.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

THOMAS R. SANDFORD, THE TAILOR.

AT BRITTON'S EXPRESS OFFICE,

22 DANIEL ST.

The Finest Line of Woolens for Men's Wear Now Ready.

CUSTOM WORK STRICTLY—REPAIRING AND CLEANSING
—SATISFACTION ASSURED.

Suits Cleansed \$1.00. --- Trousers 25c.

THOMAS R. SANDFORD, THE TAILOR.

SIGNAL MAIL BOXES

For Rural Mail Service --- Prices
\$1.50, \$2.25 and \$2 75 Each.

THESE ARE THE ONLY MAIL BOXES APPROVED BY THE U.
S. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A. P. Wendell & Co.,

2 MARKET SQUARE

Walden's Market, Vaughan Street.

MEATS,

VEGETABLES,

CANNED GOODS.

GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY TO ALL PARTS OF CITY

THE HEATHEN CHINEE

Shows Symptoms of Awakening at Last

PROPOSES TO ESTABLISH SOME TWENTIETH CENTURY SCHOOLS

An imperial Chinese commission, which is in this country studying our schools and colleges with a view of gathering information of value to be used in the establishing of 1200 schools throughout the Chinese empire, will shortly visit Boston, and last week a number of prominent merchants of that city and officials of the state of Massachusetts had a conference at the state house with Gov. Gould regarding a proper reception of the high commissioners, and a sub-committee composed of W. H. Wellington, C. B. Amory and P. Y. De Normandie were appointed to make appropriate arrangements.

Mr. Wellington will meet the Chinese in New York in a few days and learn from them their desires. It is supposed that they would like to see some of the large cotton mills and Harvard University and perhaps the Legislature in session.

Besides the merchants and professional men there were present at the conference President Dana of the Massachusetts Senate, Speaker Cole of the house, Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, Charles S. Hamlin, Pres. Lucius Tuttle of the Boston and Maine railroad, and others.

Mayor Fitzgerald, speaking for the city government, said the city ought to unite with the state in doing all possible to make the visitors' stay agreeable. The expense of the entertainment will probably be borne jointly by the state, the city and by a subscription fund raised by the merchants. Gov. Gould will probably give them a dinner.

As they are to be in Boston only from nine a. m. Feb. 11 until noon Feb. 13, it is evident that the program in that city must be limited.

It is stated that the plan of the Chinese educational commission is to draw extensively from the United States for the teaching force of the new schools, and that a number of young men now with the commission will be put to school in this country.

The waking up of the Celestial empire, or its high officials, to the importance of introducing modern civilization into the empire, as evidenced by the sending of an imperial commission to this country on such an errand, is undoubtedly one of the collateral effects of the late war between Russia and Japan.

THE GRANGE

Topics for the Year's Discussions
Suggested

The following are the Grange topics, suggested by Lecturer Gaunt of the National Grange at Mullica Hill, N. J.:

January

Why does the Grange favor the removal of the revenue tax on denatured alcohol?

What can the Grange do in view of the present status of railroad rate legislation to promote it?

How can the farm fuel supply be obtained at least cost?

February

Why should a parcel post be established by the government?

How can inspection of Granges be made most helpful to the order?

What rules should be observed in providing a supply of seed for the season's crop?

March

Why do we favor national aid for the improvement of highways?

Why should Arbor day be observed?

Are the farm implements in order for the season's business?

April

Why do we favor the election of United States senators by popular vote?

What of the importance and significance of Children's day?

What can be done towards the solution of the farm help problem?

May

Why should the principles of agriculture be taught in public schools?

Why should the Grange observe Memorial Sunday?

Why should Grange field meetings be held and attended?

When should grass be cut and how cured to yield the most valuable hay crop?

July

What are the postal savings banks and what benefits would be derived from their establishment?

What are the advantages of holding local field meetings or picnics at the farms of members?

What can be done to prevent the ravages of injurious insects?

August

What progress has been made by the government in the irrigation of arid lands?

Should this Grange hold a Grange fair this year?

What are the advantages of silos and silage?

September

What bulletins have been issued by our experiment station the present year, and have farmers generally availed themselves of their instruction?

Is it advisable to offer prizes to stimulate interest in various lines of Grange work?

Should a plant for the cold storage of fruit be established in this locality?

October

What are the objects and purposes of farmers' institutes, and is their value appreciated by the farmers in general?

Why should the fourth of December be observed as the birthday of the order?

How can the farm ice supply be best provided?

November

Do farmers send their boys to the agricultural college as generally as they ought, and if not, why?

What are the advantages derived by a Grange from the ownership of a Grange hall?

What have farmers to be thankful for this year?

December

Should agricultural fairs be given state aid for their support?

Have we made the Grange hall a true type of a Grange home?

Have we made our farm home a true type of a farm home?

GET A GOOD RAISE

Manchester Police Force Get Nice
New Year's Present

The police commissioners of Manchester at a meeting held on Monday, voted to increase the pay of all members of the department under the grade of deputy chief, at the same time taking away the clothes allowance of \$50 a year, formerly a "perk" of the force. The captain, sergeant and inspectors will receive \$3 a day, the roundsmen \$2.85, the regular police patrolmen \$2.60, and the special patrolmen \$2 a day. The new order was made retroactive, to go into effect Jan. 21, as that is the beginning of the month in the department.

This is an increase of fifty cents a day in the pay of the captain, sergeant and inspectors, and thirty-five cents a day for the roundsmen. The latter is a recently-created office and the pay was originally placed the same as that of the other officers. The regular patrolmen have been working for \$2.25 and the special patrolmen for \$1.75. The change gives the regular patrolmen an actual increase of twenty-two and one-half cents a day, after the clothes allowance is subtracted.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—Arrived—Kentucky and Maryland at Culebra, Uncas at Key West, Rocket at Norfolk, Saturn at San Diego, Mohawk, Severn and Manly at Norfolk, Hopkins, Worden, Truxtun, MacDonough and Stewart at Culebra, Cleveland at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Brooklyn, Chattanooga, Tacoma and Galveston from Algiers for Villefranche, Uncas from Key West for Pensacola, Don Juan de Austria from Hampton Roads for Norfolk, Scorpion from Monte Christi for San Domingo City, Hopkins, Worden, Truxtun, MacDonough, Stewart and Newport from San Juan for Culebra, Lawrence from Norfolk for San Juan, Callao from Canton for Macao, Lawton from Cavite for Guam.

This evening at Music Hall: "The Belle".

CRANK WRITERS

Make Various Threats of What They Will Do If—

Chief Shaw of the district police of Massachusetts announced on Monday that he had received several letters of a threatening nature in connection with the case of Charles L. Tucker, who was sentenced to death Saturday for the murder of Mahal Page.

One of the letters threatens the life of Judge Sherman, who presided at Tucker's trial and imposed the sentence of death, as the law provides. It is undated and unsigned. Another signed "J. L. Morton", the signature on the slip of paper found in the Page house at Weston, which figured in the conviction of Tucker, contained the declaration that the writer would put to death the officers in charge of the Tucker execution, should the sentence of death imposed be carried into effect.

All the communications are considered to be the productions of irresponsible persons, and of course can have no influence on Tucker's fate, one way or the other.

MAINE STEAMERS

Steamboat Inspectors Make Their Report for 1905

One hundred and seventy steam vessels were inspected and 100 certificates were issued by the state steamboat inspectors of Maine in the last

year, according to their annual report, filed at Augusta on Monday. Certificates were withheld in ten cases, six of which were because of defective boiler and four because of want of suitable equipment. All cases were issued to twenty-five masters and 182 engineers. Of these 220 were employed upon steamers of over fifty tons each. Thirteen new steamers have been placed on inland waters, the tendency being to replace the smaller vessels with larger craft.

TOTAL ECLIPSE

Good Excuse for Remaining Up All Night

In the early morning of Friday, Feb. 9, a total eclipse of the moon will occur, which will be visible throughout the whole of the United States. The moon will enter the earth's shadow and the eclipse will begin at three minutes before 1 a. m., eastern standard time, the eclipse will become total at two minutes before two, and will remain total for one hour and thirty-eight minutes, at the end of which time the moon will begin to emerge from the shadow, the eclipse ending at thirty-seven minutes past four.

Hives, eczema, itch or salt rheum sets you crazy. Can't bear the touch of your clothing. Doan's Ointment cures the most obstinate cases. Why suffer. All druggists sell it.

FOR ANNAPOLIS GRADUATION

Secretary Bonaparte Will Personally Deliver The Diplomas

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte will address the graduates of the Naval Academy and personally deliver their diplomas to them on Feb. 12. The ceremonies of graduation will take place in the armory and the secretary will be received with appropriate honors.

Examinations for the members of the graduating class will begin tomorrow and will end Feb. 6. Examinations for the other classes will begin on Feb. 3 and will end Feb. 9.

KITTERY

Kittery, Jan. 30.

The Teachers' Institute of York, Elliot, South Berwick and Kittery will be in session tomorrow, beginning at 2.15 o'clock. The first half-hour will be devoted to business. There will be subjects of much interest, both in the afternoon and evening.

The program for afternoon and evening will be found in another column of this paper.

A social and entertainment will be held on Feb. 3 in the vestry of the Second Methodist Church to which you are invited.

The regular meeting of the Knights of Pythias will be held this evening.

GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.

Weather Conditions Cause These Prices

AND AS A RESULT OF SUCH EXTREME WILDNESS YOU WILL NOTICE IN OUR WINDOW
SOME MOST ASTOUNDING LOW PRICES ON

LONG AND SHORT COATS, SUITS, SKIRTS, WAISTS AND FINE FURS.

Take a Look at Our Show Window and See Other Bargains Inside ---
See the Samples of Price Cutting in the Window.

A Few Excellent Muffs at Prices That Are Matchless.

1 lot that were 5.00, 1 lot that were 9.25, 1 lot that were 12.98... now 3.98, now 6.98, now 10.00

Some of the Best Fur Neckwear Worth Reading About and All Furs of Our Offering Are Reliable, including Flat and Round Wear, Strictly Correct.

Scarfs that were 6.50, that were 15.75, that were 10.00... now 3.98, now 10.50, now 6.50
Sets of Collar and Muff, superior quality, that were 15.75, now 10.75
One Set Very Choice Japanese Mink, really worth 33.75 for 28.75
These Only Indicate the Bargains in Our Fur Department, with Many Like Good Values Within.

Suits, Coats and Waists --- In a General Way from 3.00 to 15.00 Saved on Every Suit.

Long Black Coats, good all the year round, were 11.98, were 21.75, were 21.75, this last a Blue Coat and very handsome... now 7.75, now 15.00, now 12.50
Short Jackets in Black, regular price 8.50, your choice... 5.00
Plaided Silk Waists, worth 8.50, now 5.00
It will interest you to see other Waists of like reduced prices, in Flannel, Madras and Silk.

Bider Down House Sacques only... 79c

Only a Few Days Left for These January Prices.

KING OF DANES

Died in Copenhagen Yesterday

CHRISTIAN IX WAS BORN APRIL 8, 1818

And Succeeded To The Throne In Th Year 1863

HE WAS ONCE AT WAR WITH THE PRUSSIAN AND AUSTRIANS

Copenhagen, Jan. 29.—The King of Denmark passed away today. He died peacefully, surrounded by the crown prince and the crown princess, and their children, and the dowager empress of Russia.

Christian IX., born April 8, 1818, was the fourth son of William, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and succeeded to the throne in 1863, his predecessor having been the last of the line of Oldenburg, which had held government for more than 400 years. His accession was marked by the rekindling of certain political disputes of long standing, concerning the status of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, and he was soon involved in an unequal war with Prussia and Austria. He withdrew from it finally by releasing claim to the disputed territory, which amounted to about one-third of the dominion, leaving the other contestants to fight for the prize among themselves. The war ended in 1866.

He was a ruler who after that strove to cement the union of the Scandinavian peoples by the marriage of his eldest son to the only daughter of Charles XV., King of Sweden. In 1892 was celebrated with great splendor the King's marriage to his consort, the Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel.

Their children are Frederick, the Prince Royal, Alexandra, wife of King Edward of England, George L., King of the Greeks, and the Dowager Empress of Russia.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

Boston, Jan. 29.—Two burglars carrying a bag filled with silver tableware were captured at the North end this morning after an exciting chase and a fusillade of revolver shots that aroused the entire neighborhood.

Washington, Jan. 29.—With full military honors the body of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, the veteran of three wars, a former representative in Congress and a retired officer of the United States army, was laid at rest today in the national cemetery at Arlington. The spot selected for his final repose lies on the grassy slope in front of and to the right of the historic Lee mansion, and is regarded as one of the most beautiful sites in the home of the soldier dead, as it overlooks the nation's capital across the Potomac.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—While memorial services for Mrs. Bessie M. Hollister were being held, John McBrier was stabbed and killed by James Arwantis, during a fight in a saloon.

How's Your Stomach?

F. B. Coleman Has A Remedy Which He Guarantees To Cure The Worst Case Of Stomach Troubles.

We wish to tell the readers of this paper about a remedy which is a marvel in medicine. It cures the worst cases of stomach troubles, from the acute attack of indigestion to chronic dyspepsia. This remedy is known as Little's Little Dinner Pills, being the prescription of Dr. Hutchinson, the noted specialist of London and Brighton, England, who, previous to his decease, had built up a remarkable practice as a specialist in diseases of the stomach. Dr. Hutchinson claimed that his pills were due to the use of this pill, and since its introduction to the American continent it has performed many wonderful cures. It is now sold in 25-cent boxes, and has been found to be a most reliable remedy. It cures by removing the cause and makes the worst cases well. Being guaranteed to benefit or the money returned. Sold at Drug Stores or by mail 25 cents per package. Address: F. B. Coleman, 61 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

and James Moore was shot and fatally wounded by Benjamin F. Moore his son. The services in memory of Mrs. Hollister, who was murdered two weeks ago, were held in the Wesley Methodist Church.

New York, Jan. 30.—A conference was held in Dist. Atty. Jerome's office between Robert J. Collier, Mr. Osborne and Asst. Atty. Hart, regarding Col. Mann's arrest.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. George B. Davis to be judge-advocate-general, and Gen. William Crozier to be chief of ordnance.

Worcester, Jan. 29.—Crazed by the effect of a dynamite bomb being thrown into the house where she lived, Mrs. Maggie Booth was today taken to the asylum for the insane. The bomb was hurled through a second story window into the apartments of Paul Maszynicki, at 22 Union avenue, while 20 inmates of the house were asleep, early yesterday.

Jews in Africa. The first Jewish services ever held in British East Africa were held on Yom Kippur at the Masonic hall, of Nairobi, and resulted in the formation of a congregation. There are about 30 Jews in the protectorate, most of them engaged in dairy farming.

Policy Versus Principle. "Honesty is the best policy," did you say? Honesty that is merely a policy would scuttle the ship if that paid better than sailing it. Only the honesty that is a principle will save the cargo at all hazards of personal loss.—Cent per Cent.

All for Himself. "Of course," said the political reformer, "you believe in the greatest good to the greatest number." "Oh, sure," replied the politician, "and with me the 'greatest number' is always number one."—Philadelphia Press.

Venturesome Women. In the North Borneo Herald it is recorded that two Englishwomen, Mrs. McEnroe and Mrs. Darby, recently paid a visit to the lonely island of Tagana. Among other adventures there the two sat up one night to watch for turtles, and at midnight saw a large one come out of the sea on to the sands. When it was returned to the water first Mrs. Darby and then Mrs. McEnroe mounted on its back and rode for some distance.

Distant Target. While attempting to shoot the sky full of holes Saturday night so the rain could fall easily, says the Wilburton, L. I. Journal, Louis Goodbasin, a Russian, was reported by some folks who didn't have umbrellas with them. Some say Louis's experiment cost him about \$60 besides the three days' ammunition he wasted. Shootemupski gotenuffski!

Bringing It Home. "The beauty doctor has got the parson beat when it comes to curin' ladies of the liquor habit," remarked the Polish philosopher. "How's that?" "The parson tells 'em it's bad for the soul, but the beauty doctor tells 'em it's bad for the complexion."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

LOW RATES. On Feb. 15 and daily until April 1 tickets will be on sale via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway to principal points in California, Oregon and Washington, from Portsmouth at rates of from \$51.10 to \$53.20, according to railroads used to Chicago. Tickets will permit of liberal stop-overs at various Western points and are good in all tourist cars. Corresponding reductions are made to a great number of other points in Western states, and tickets can be purchased from your nearest railroad station to destination. Through train service from Chicago to principal points in the West assists persons traveling to make the trip without change of cars. Tourist cars daily. For further information apply to George L. Williams, New England Passenger Agent, 368 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BROWN-TAIL MOTHS. The City of Portsmouth, N. H., in view of proposals for the removal and destruction of all brown-tail moth and gypsy moth nests on trees in the highways and on property of the City, work to be completed before April 1st, next, reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

The proposals will be opened at the Mayor's office Saturday, February 3, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the presence of the bidders, and referred to the City Council for action. Bids should be enclosed in an envelope endorsed "Proposals for removing moth nests, to be opened February 3rd, 1906, at 11 a. m." and addressed to WILLIAM E. MARVIN, Mayor, William E. Marvin, Mayor, Portsmouth, N. H.

Adherents to the theories of Christian Science are increasing in number in Portsmouth. The common keesharps are made principally in Hecotio, the seat of the industry since the 16th century. A good workman can make seven dozen in a day, and simple as the little instruments are, no fewer than 20 tools are employed in their manufacture. The local apple market is fairly well supplied but prices rule high. There were no silver dollars coined in 1905. Numismatists will miss this date in their collections. There is a movement on which is being made in France, and is spreading, to abolish the distinction between madame and mademoiselle, allowing every woman, whether married or single, to assume the title of madame. Supporters of the change cite the fact that an an is a plain monsieur always, and ask why this at times invidious distinction should be kept up among the women of France. Railroad men say that travel is fully up to the average for this time of year, but they regret that of those traveling are those who have to do so in their business. There has been a considerable increase noticed in the numbers of traveling salesmen since the first of the year, and at the present time there is about the usual number of men passing through the city with the grip, which is the badge of the trade. The matter of a creamery at Hampton Falls is still unsettled. A number of suggestions are under consideration and a final decision will soon be reached. About half the stock has already been taken. John D. Rockefeller's wealth equals the annual budget of fifteen European states. His fortune in dollars would form a double circle around the earth, and if his wealth could be transformed into pieces of silver it would weigh as much as two fully armed and equipped cruisers, if the calculation of the Almanac Hackette for 1906 is correct. Prof. Kirkland says that the brown-tail moths have already infested seventy-seven per cent. of the entire land value of the state of Massachusetts. That is a fearful showing. Next Thursday will be the Presbyterians be a day of prayer for the schools and colleges throughout the country. Special prayer will be offered for the spiritual welfare of the 18,000,000 pupils in the public and private educational institutions of the country, particularly for those in the colleges. It is said that cider apple sauce is disappearing with other old time American delicacies. Caterers throughout the country have found "old fashioned molasses candy," "New England Johnnycake" and other products of the genius and patience of our mothers good drawing cards and might make it profitable to put this specialty on the winter bill of fare. In answer to a correspondent as to the number of weddings which have taken place in the White House, the following is given: The first wedding to occur in the White House was that of Miss Todd, a relative by marriage of President Madison. Then, in their order, came the wedding of Elizabeth Tyler, a daughter of President Tyler; John Quincy Adams, Jr., Miss Easton and Miss Lewis, both during Gen. Jackson's administration; Martha Monroe, Nellie Grant, Emily Platt, a niece of President Hayes, and last, President Cleveland. From neighboring towns come frequent reports of dogs chasing deer On Great pond in Kingston a few days ago, was found the body of a deer, which from all appearances had been driven on the ice by dogs and killed. There is some evidence that deer have recently been shot in Brentwood and the \$25 reward offered in the matter by the state game commissioners has been supplemented by \$25 each offered by Thomas M. Arnold of Haverhill, who has a camp in Kingston, and by Judge of Probate Louis G. Hoyt of Kingston. The sun is getting higher and higher and as it ascends it brings budding spring nearer and nearer leaving behind one of the warmest winters on record.

PORTLAND PRESS REGRETS IT Is Sorry Because Of The Dismissal Of Young Decatur

The following interesting editorial concerning the Decatur family is taken from the Portland Press: It is to be regretted that the great-grandson of Commodore Decatur has incurred the penalty of dismissal from the naval academy for hazing, since it probably cuts him off from what appeared to be a promising career in the navy and brings reproach on a name illustrious in the annals

HERE AND THERE

of that same navy. The elder of the name was Captain Stephen Decatur, the son of a native of France and officer in the French navy who had emigrated to the American colonies and married an American lady. He commanded several privateers in the war of the Revolution and gained distinction by the capture of English vessels. He also served in the hostilities with France in the closing years of the 18th century and captured the French privateers Le Croyable and Marsuin.

But it was his son Stephen who was the commodore and who won renown in the war with the Barbary states and the war of 1812. He also served as a midshipman in the private United States during the French hostilities, while his father was cruising at the same time in command of the Delaware, and it was he who by his quick wit saved the crew of the sinking privateer L'Amour de la Patrie, which had been disabled by a shot from the United States. On the conclusion of peace the elder Decatur resigned his commission, but Stephen, who had been promoted to a lieutenant, and his brother James elected to remain in the navy. They soon found active service again in the war to restrain the Barbary powers from molesting American vessels, the pasha of Tripoli having opened hostilities. In these operations Decatur had command of a vessel under Commodore Preble, and he distinguished himself again by the exploit with the Philadelphia. This vessel had run on a reef off the harbor of Tripoli and had been captured and taken into the harbor by the Tripolitans. Decatur volunteered to lead an expedition to go into the harbor and destroy the vessel under the guns of the fortifications. This he did with a picked crew, standing into the harbor on a small captured Tripolitan vessel, boarding the Philadelphia, carrying her by assault, setting her on fire and escaping in spite of the concentrated fire of the guns of Tripoli. It was pronounced by Nelson "the most daring act of the age." This deed won for Decatur his commission as captain, and after the war he was for a time in command of the Constitution.

In the war of 1812 he took command of the frigate United States and hoisted his pennant as commodore. He captured the British frigate Macedonian, but later while in command of the frigate President he was overcome by a superior force and obliged to surrender after an obstinate resistance. Decatur's next service was in another expedition against the Barbary states. The day of Algiers, taking advantage of the fact that the United States was at war with England, broke her treaty and began to capture American merchantmen. As soon as peace was made with England an expedition was fitted out to punish Algiers for bad faith, and Decatur was in command of one of the squadrons. He captured several Algerian war vessels after a fierce fight, and he compelled the dey to make peace and agree that the United States should pay no more tribute to Algiers and that all Christian captives should be released. He then went to Tunis and Tripoli and exacted indemnity for the violation of treaty stipulations and the release of Christian captives, thus ending forever the shameful system which Europe had long tolerated of paying tribute to the Barbary powers and enslaving captives.

It was a great service not only to the United States but to all Christendom, and it is too bad that the career of Decatur should have ended in a duel with Commodore Barron, growing out of the court martial of the latter for surrendering the frigate Chesapeake. But the "code of honor" was still in vogue, and it was a life for a blow or insult. The conqueror of Barbary fell on the field of Bladensburg at the hand of a brother officer. His brother James had been killed in the fighting at Tripoli, and since then several of the fighting and sea roving blood of Decatur have figured in the navy. There have been six generations of Decaturs in all, and the father of the present Midshipman Stephen Decatur, himself also called Stephen, commanded the collier Caesar in the Spanish war. This makes it all the more deplorable that young Decatur should have so conducted himself as to be dismissed from the navy before he had a chance to show what was in him.

A PLEASING SOCIAL And Business Meeting Held At Schurman Residence Last Evening

At the residence of Miss Miriam Schurman on Middle road on Monday evening the Epworth League of the Methodist Church held a business meeting of importance.

This was followed by a pleasing social, which all present enjoyed very much.

GRANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Captain John Bennett, U. S. R. M., has been granted fifteen days' leave of absence from Jan. 23.

THE GRANGE The attention of Patrons and granges is again called to the importance of keeping a vigilant watch for the nests of the brown-tail moth and to the necessity of immediate and concerted action in their destruction. The gypsy moth should be regarded with greater fear and greater vigilance exercised. Prof. E. Dwight Sanderson, of the N. H. College, Durham, will deliver lectures on these insects, when granges desire.

Arlington's lecturer, Winchester, has divided the grange into two divisions which will compete for an extra nice banquet, with toasts, on the following plan of scoring: Attendance of a member, 1 point; absence, 2 points off; taking part in program, 5; failing to do as promised, 10 off; a voluntary part counts ten and a new member 25.

Enterprise, Salem Depot, at its latest session had a piano solo by Florence M. Rowell; reading by Mrs. Chas. Stevens; instrumental music by John Hanlon and Mrs. Emma C. Rowell; reading by Eva Noyes and a song by the choir.

Atkinson's program, the 23d, contained a reading by Alice F. Gilbert; an essay on "New Hampshire" by Bailey Bartlett and the farce "Dr. Baxter's Invention."

Kensington conferred the first and second degrees on eight candidates Jan. 23. A brief literary program consisted of readings from Whittier and Longfellow with a parody on "The Psalm of Life."

Harry Lake, Concord, gave an enjoyable address at Keeneborough's last session at Brentwood.

At the last meeting of Dover grange, the officers were installed in a most excellent manner by W. H. Lang of Atkinson grange, assisted by Mrs. Grace M. Sawyer and Mrs. Eva Watson of the same grange. An oyster supper was served, after which the fourth degree was conferred on a large class, several applications were received, a large number was present from other granges and a social hour was enjoyed.

Candia officers were installed Jan. 25, by Past Master Mrs. Victoria M. Howe, with a delicious baked bean repast at the close.

Granite of Milford had its officers installed, Jan. 24, by State Master Hadley and Past Master and Mrs. F. G. Fiske, with upwards of 300 in attendance, including a delegation conveyed by special train from Nashua. There was a piano solo by J. Stark Rowell; a reading by Mrs. Clara Billings; a reading by Mrs. Cora M. Jones; a piano duet by Annie L. Rowe and Bertha Barrett and a recitation by Mrs. Louise A. Foster. His Excellency, Gov. McLane assisted in the exercises of the evening.

Junior, Grasmere, Jan. 24, had a meeting of interest and a discussion of profit that was participated in by Frank P. Stevens, C. H. Martin, L. H. Putnam, Wm. Dupont and C. M. Beard, B. H. Beard gave a song and Mrs. Vivia E. Putnam a piano solo.

Chester E. Maynard and C. W. Phillips of Progressive grange, Deerfield, and Helen P. Holt installed the officers of East Candia, when there was cordiality in the reception and hospitality in the entertainment. Bow had 200 in attendance when the installation was performed by Past Deputy and Mrs. W. A. Crowley and Miss Sanborn of East Concord.

Ezekiel Webster had sixteen applications, a good literary program and a corresponding degree of interest at its last meeting.

Sullivan, Newport, has bright prospects and young officers who discussed with a unanimous decision in the affirmative that it is important to have well rendered ritualistic work by our officers. Nine applications were considered.

Claremont's new officers have taken their stations and the lecturer assigned the disputants at the last meeting for a discussion of the topic suggested by the State lecturer. Four applicants asked for admission at the last meeting.

Newfound Lake, Bristol, had an exceptionally pleasant meeting, the 26th at which there was a large degree class and the following program: Music, grange choir; reading, Inez Nelson; piano solo, Myra Robinson; reading, Wm. Todd; vocal solo, H. K. Bryar; reading, Bessie Nichols; service paper, Georgia Thon; discussion "Are Secret Societies a Benefit to the Community?," affirmative, A. N. McMurphy, Amos B. B. G. A. Dow; negative, J. W. Fidd, A. B. Gale, C. W. Holmes.

Bucka, Grafton, at its most recent session, had readings and a discussion of "What Have We Done during the Past Year to Improve the Grange and What Can We Do this Year to Benefit the Order?"

Depot's Heat and Worthen installed the officers of Carleton of Alexandria, at which time Redding Master, Mrs. Phillips gave appreciative expressions for the support given her; there were select readings by Mrs. William Wells, Mrs. Laura Emory and Harry D. Rollins; an instrumental duet by Mrs. Eva L. Phillips and

Almon Ackerman and a paper by Mrs. E. L. Phillips.

Lake Shore, Wolfeborough, discussed "Should Our Literary Exercises be Primarily for the Entertainment of the Grange, or for the Mental Development of Those Participating?" with an opening address by G. B. Clark; piano solo by Mrs. Wilmer L. Robbins; "A Hunting Trip in Northern New Hampshire" by Waldo C. Ham; recitation by Ethel M. Libby; address, "Current Events", by Mabel B. Fullerton and a piano solo by Eleanor R. Meader.

Moultonborough had a very large attendance at the installation on the twenty-sixth by State Secretary Drake and Mrs. Fred P. Richardson. There was music by the Simonds orchestra, Center Harbor; a reading by Anstiss Lambert; an essay by Mrs. Sadie Foss; a Grange paper by Mrs. Louise Robinson; a character sketch by George Blanchard and remarks by Dudley Leavitt, Meredith, district deputy; Mrs. George Hoyt, Center Sandwich; State Chaplain Thorpe and George Leighton, Center Harbor and Mr. and Mrs. Mason of Groton, Mass., lecturers of Middlesex—Worcester Pomona.

West Thornton had readings, recitations, music and a discussion at its last meeting. Having paid the debt on its hall, the members will give an entertainment Feb. 9, for the benefit of the church and pastor.

Baker's River had a large and interesting session Jan. 24, when there were readings, singing, recitations and a tableau. The deputy's instructions will be given Feb. 14.

Squam Lake, Ashland, conferred the first and second degrees on two candidates and received six applications at the last meeting. Frank A. Kimball was nominated fire insurance agent to succeed Asa Warren Drew, resigned. This Grange has received \$21.75 as the net proceeds of a play recently given. This question was favorably discussed, "Do the People Want Parcel Post and Postal Currency?" by Frank A. Kimball, Charles H. Sanborn, Mrs. Annie M. Morey, Albert M. Hunkins, J. Spaulding Morrison and Joseph H. Morrison. A resolution was sent to Hon. Frank D. Currier, asking him to use his influence to secure parcel post and postal currency and to have the word "knowingly" stricken from the oleomargarine laws. Pemigewasset Valley Pomona Grange will meet with this Grange March 12, afternoon and evening.

The installation at Stratford was conducted by Past Master George B. McRich and Mamie Latho. Six new members will be admitted at the next meeting.

The installation at Pilot of Stark was in charge of W. Thomas Pike, deputy, with Lulu Page as marshal. The retiring master was presented with a past master's pin by the installing officers and an excellent literary program was rendered.

Contocook Patrons easily won in a spelling match with the Hopkinton High School students, Jan. 24. When the last of the twenty students sat down, there were half-a-dozen patrons standing. The farmer's fuel supply was discussed; Florence E. Davis gave a vocal solo and Florence M. Emerson rendered an instrumental selection. Home-made candy was served.

Strawberry Bank, Portsmouth, had a large meeting Jan. 25, when arrangements were made for holding a public stereopticon lecture on the brown-tail moth by Prof. E. Dwight Sanderson of the New Hampshire College. There was a piano solo by Fred T. Hartshorn; a reading by Dora Farish; a paper on "The Historical Buildings of Portsmouth" by W. H. Alvin; a song by Annie Lee; an essay on "Benjamin Franklin" by Mrs. Richard Watson; extracts from Poor Richard's Almanac by Mrs. Dares, Miss Farish, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. West and Mrs. Forbes; Edward H. Adams and W. H. Alvin advocated that football should be abolished from schools and colleges and John K. Bates and Lemuel Pope, Jr., defended it.

The National Grange Journal is one of the nearest ever issued.

The New Hampshire Grange Roster has always been the most accurate and full of any issued, and the one sent last week to all Pomona and subordinate masters and secretaries is still more convenient, complete and complete.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LA CATIVE BROMO Ointment Tablets. Druggists return money if it fails to cure. E. A. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE IN APRIL The annual New Hampshire conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in April. The event will be one of the largest held by the evangelical churches and will continue for a week. Some 200 guests will be in attendance. The conference meets in Lawrence only about once in every 15 years. The committee making arrangements has held several meetings and all is progressing nicely.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD...MANAGER

Week of January 29th. Except Thursday

The Popular

Colonial Stock Co.

Headed by the Young Heroic Actor, ROLLO LLOYD

EVENINGS.

Monday—A Celebrated Case. Tuesday—The Bells. Wednesday—Blow for Blow. Friday—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Saturday—Queen of the Mines.

MATINEES.

Tuesday—In Virginia. Wednesday—The Power of the Church. Friday—For the Love of a Brother. Saturday—What Happened to Brown.

5 BIG SPECIALTIES 5

LADIES' NIGHT MONDAY

Evenings 10, 20, 30c Matinees 10, 20c

Special Ladies' Ticket

This Ticket and 15 Cents can be exchanged for a first class reserved seat for Ladies only, for Monday Night, if presented at the Box Office before 5 p. m., Monday, Jan. 29. (Limited to 300 Tickets.)

Thursday Evening, Feb. 1st.

THE FUN HIT OF THE YEAR.

"MORE LAUGHS THAN A FARCE."

Mr. Daniel Sully

Presents The Unique Comedy,

THE MATCHMAKER!

A Laugh in Every Line

Every Laugh a Moral

An Episode of Idaho

Elaborately Staged

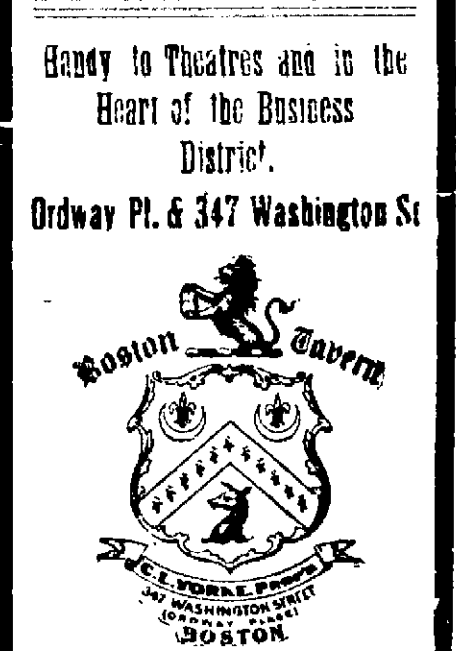
Prices 35c, 50c 75c and \$1.00.

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Tuesday morning, Jan. 30th.

Boston Tavern.

Bandy to Theatres and is the Heart of the Business District.

Ordway Pl. & 347 Washington St.



STRICTLY FIREPROOF. European Plan. PRIVATE DINING ROOMS. THEATRE AND DINNER PARTIES A SPECIALTY.

Kenilworth Inn

Blitmore, near Asheville, N. C.

There is no scenery in the world that will compare with the view from this place. Located on highest point in Asheville. Surrounded by one of the finest parks of 100 acres with springs and winding unmacadamized paths—Mt. Mitchell in full view. Dry, invigorating climate, adjoining Blitmore Estate, magnificently furnished, cuisine unsurpassed. Orchestra, golf, tennis, hunting and fishing. Open all the year. Write for booklet.

EDGAR B. MOORE, - PROPRIETOR

How the Brush is Collected and Distilled in Connecticut.

The witch hazel industry dates back about thirty-five years.

There are many kinds of witch hazel, for this product is rather remarkable in that it has no standard except that given by its manufacturer. It is not subject to a chemical test, and the purchaser must depend for its worth upon the good faith of its distiller. In making alcohol, for instance, a distiller obtains but four gallons of proof spirit from a bushel of corn, though he keeps his still working until the crack of doom.

In the distillation of witch hazel, however, a distiller can take out twenty gallons, forty, or even twenty barrels from a ton of brush at one operation. He can keep on running the extract until he gets tired; it is all witch hazel, but, as a matter of fact, the first gallon is the strongest, the second is a little weaker, and so on until the odor in runnings is but temporary, and there is nothing left.

Others there are who, instead of using the green twigs, distill from the dried bark, because it is so much cheaper and can be made any time in the year. But the product so obtained has not the fine, pungent odor obtained from young twigs. Some also use a larger proportion of water than is called for by the amount of the material, and the resulting product is an aqueous distillation with but slight traces of witch hazel's characteristic odor.

The witch hazel season does not open until after all their crops have been harvested. There is at such a time little for the farmers to do, and if it were not for this industry it might go hard with some of them. They simply hitch their horses to a big team and, armed with small hatchets, drive out into the woods. The witch hazel grows in hilly and rough places and it is usually difficult to get to the spot with a heavy team.

On arriving at a good growth of the bush all hands set to work cutting the brush off near the roots and piling it into the teams. There is no mistaking it, for it has a characteristic look and pungent but pleasant odor. When a load is obtained it is driven to the nearest cutting station, where it is cut, then macerated and put into the still. The price paid for the brush is about \$4.50 to \$5 a ton.

Fashions on the Upper Nile.

Recently the British public received some fashion hints from the upper Nile, a returned explorer reporting as follows: "The largest tribe in extent of distribution is the Acholi, which covers the greater part of the country between the Latuka mountains and the Victoria Nile. They are a fine, tall, well-built race, and they live in open villages as a rule; their arms are chiefly spears, and they spend a good deal of their time in the pursuit of game; they practically wear no clothes at all, except a small piece of skin as an apron or hung over one shoulder. Married women wear sometimes a small apron made of beads. The men and women also are fond of wearing a crystal or glass spike, about three inches long. In the lower Nile, young men are generally very smartly turned out, wearing brightly polished metal rings on their arms and legs, also a peculiar little conical cap made of felted human hair, ornamented with beads of glass or ivory. They keep their weapons in good order and always keep themselves very clean and well oiled.

"A peculiar custom in their villages is the building of a common nursery, into which all the small children are stuffed at night, the small door being closed with a wisp of hay or piece of basketwork. These nurseries are usually raised above the ground and are reached with a ladder, so as to be beyond the reach of hyenas. A similar arrangement on a somewhat larger scale is made for the young unmarried girls. The huts are beehive shaped, generally very neatly and carefully built.

"A wilder and less organized tribe than the Acholi are the Lango. The young warriors wear very handsome headdresses made of cock's feathers, which resemble a guard's cap. To reduce her to silence he imprisoned her body in the first pair of stays. Wives have imitated and improved upon the idea of the thirteenth century bather, but stays and silence have ceased to be synonyms.

Gloves have also had a checkered history. As lately as two centuries ago they were forbidden in France in churches, at the King's Court when the king was present and in the courts of law. In the first part of the eighteenth century they almost passed out of fashion, but Paris followed London in such matters, as it does to-day, and when in 1830 it was known that the London dandies wore six different kinds of gloves each day the fashion returned to Paris, and has never left it.

But gloves are not worn here as they are worn in London. No Londoner puts on a pair of white or lavender kid gloves to pay a call. In Paris white or lavender kid gloves for men worn with a frock coat are the height of fashion.

In Place of Candles.

A remarkable fish is said to exist in the coast rivers of Alaska. About eight inches long, it is transparent, and the fattest of all the finny tribe. Its flesh is not the oily, rancid taste of other fish, but is like fresh lard. When dried the Indians often use these fish in a novel way. They are burned in place of candles, and give a clear, brilliant light, not liable to be blown out by the wind. Each fish burns for about fifteen minutes.

Time of a Wink.

By pasting a bit of paper upon the eyelid a photographic record has been made of the duration of time required in winking the eye. It has been found that a wink requires one-third of a second.—Exchange.

Strange Life Encountered in the Depths—Effects of Light.

"The first sensation experienced," said an intrepid diver at an interview with an Italian journalist, "is something like that which is felt on descending into a mine, but you soon get accustomed to it. At a depth of about nine feet medusae began to be found in large quantities. Seen through the water, everything appears magnified, and they are apparently of enormous proportions. All recollection of the protection afforded by the glass front of the helmet is forgotten, and the first impression is that these masses of horrid flaccid and slimy medusae will adhere to your face. Just a little lower down, and a scintillating multitudinous shoal of small fishes is encountered, shimmering like so many strips of shining copper, or other metal, in a state of continuous vibration. At a depth of about 162 feet thick masses of seaweed are traversed; some of these are hair-like vegetable growths, with arms from 20 to 30 yards in length, which, with a kind of horrid vitality, wrap themselves round every part of the body.

"Below 162 feet there are small snake-like fishes of about three feet in length, and also other denizens of the deep resembling dolphins. These latter hurl themselves violently against the diver. If, as already remarked, he is somewhat young at the game, and has forgotten the protection afforded by his helmet, he is still filled with a mortal dread lest he should succeed in smashing the glass front of the helmet despite its four inches of thickness. Of course should that occur, death would be almost instantaneous. Still other and worse monsters are the polypi or devilfish, who wrap their slimy tentacles around the bold explorer; but although repugnant these monsters are cowardly, and immediately renounce their attack on coming in contact with the unfamiliar feel of the metal armor plating of my diving dress. There are also equally horrible, and much more intrepid, giant crabs.

"In the vicinity of Ostend," he relates, "I was requested once to examine the wreck of a vessel which had sunk not long before. This was the occasion upon which I was assailed by a veritable horde of those giant crabs of which I have already spoken. They were at the time busy devouring the corpses of the dead sailors. One of these monsters seized me by the leg, which would have been crushed, as it had not been protected by the powerful armor of my diving dress. I had a kind of sword in my hand, with which I succeeded in killing two of these monsters, the shells of which I still possess.

"All objects at the bottom of the sea are covered with a kind of curious powder, and a terrible gloom and silence prevails. What a scene of melancholy! The floor of the ocean is strewn with bones, not a few of them of human origin. A very singular fact which I have observed is that the sea for a certain period of time keeps bodies in a perfect state of preservation. I once visited the hull of a vessel which had gone down with all hands.

"The crew were mostly asleep at the moment when the disaster occurred, and had thus practically passed instantaneously from sleep to death. So far they had not been bitten or gnawed by any fish, as most of the hatchways were closed. The men still appeared as if asleep. There they lay, wrapped in a calm and mysterious slumber. I approached and climbing down to the hatchways, touched one of the corpses with my hand; the flesh seemed to dissolve and vanish under my hand, leaving nothing but a grinning skeleton!"—Scientific American.

Origin of Gloves and Corsets.

The origin of the corset is essentially unromantic, says London Express. A butcher in the thirteenth century had a talkative wife, who was, in addition, something of a virgin. To reduce her to silence he imprisoned her body in the first pair of stays. Wives have imitated and improved upon the idea of the thirteenth century bather, but stays and silence have ceased to be synonyms.

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Great Ceremony Attended Its Capture in Former Times.

The glory of the white elephant has long since departed. Even in Siam, its native country, there are many evidences that it will soon cease to be treated other than the ordinary elephants. The contrast between its former condition and its present forlorn condition is remarkable.

The early historians of the Orient have left accounts of the capture of the white elephant in different parts of Indo-China, all of which lay great stress on the magnificent ceremonies and the great delight of the kings to welcome the beast to their capitals. The fortunate individual who discovered the whereabouts of a white elephant was at once raised to the highest rank of nobility and very likely married to the King's daughter, though this was no great honor, as he probably had many dozens to dispose of. The capture being effected, guards of nobles were mounted over the animal, which was bound with silken ropes and detained in the jungles where it was caught.

A palace was erected for its reception close to that of the King, and roads were made from the place of capture to the principal highway. Installed in its palace loaded with honors, and with the highest sounding titles, surrounded by the golden umbrellas and other insignia of greatness, the white elephant led a life of luxurious ease, lulled to sleep by the chant of priests and amuse himself waking hours by the songs and dances of the royal corps de ballet. It was fed on delicious fruits and vegetables, which were specially selected and prepared, bathed every day by obsequious attendants, thereby increasing the glory of the King and securing the superiority and stability of the fortunate country which possessed it.

Some forty-five years ago the King of Siam possessed a white elephant which was the chief delight and pride of the sovereign in spite of his high education and good intellect. As the greatest compliment he could think of paying to the Queen of England he sent her, by the hands of her envoy, a few hairs pulled expressly for her from the tail of his beloved animal. Later, when the object of his affections died, he sent to his friend, Sir John Bowring, a touching letter in English and a small piece of "its beautiful white skin."

The recent addition of a young specimen to a native collection gave an opportunity for comparison of existing with past conditions. A small pecuniary recompense was thought a sufficient reward for the man who made the capture. When it was tame enough to be transported it was marched across the country to the nearest railway station, where a specially constructed truck was waiting to receive it. But there were no gilded pillars, no silk and satin hangings, no admiring multitude to do homage to the mascot of their King and country. In Bangkok, however, some preparations were made. A considerable crowd was waiting at the station, and the streets were decorated here and there with bunting. A procession of four white elephants, residents of the capital, escorted the newcomer to its home. The trappings of the white elephants were tawdry, threadbare, red cloth, instead of the jewel studded velvet and silk, and the diamond and ruby no longer ornamented the white tusks. The white elephant's existence is now hardly superior to that of the common black herd.

How Birds Scatter Fish Spawn.

Senator Young asked Del Travis how it happened that catfish and sunfish could be found in ponds on the prairie or any place else where there was no connection with running water, and received an explanation which is interesting. Every boy knows that he can catch "bull heads" in ponds which have not had running water in them for years, and the boys have had many different ways of explaining it. The favorite explanation of the boy is that it rains fish sometimes.

"The reason of it is this," said Mr. Travis. "The catfish and the sunfish lay their eggs in shallow water. In fact they always get as close to the shore as possible to deposit their eggs. The eggs are a sticky substance and when the birds get into the water to take a bath, they get the eggs on them. Then, they fly away and the eggs at the time they are in the first stage, becomes dry. The bird then goes to the first water it comes to and takes a bath. This releases the eggs and they settle in the pond. They hatch in a short time and that accounts for the bull heads in the ponds.

"There is another way the eggs are scattered. Many of the wading birds get their feet and legs covered with the substance and they transfer the eggs in a like manner. All other fish in this State excepting the catfish and the sunfish lay their eggs in water so deep that the birds cannot disturb them. This is true of the channel catfish and that is the reason the bull head is the only catfish found in the ponds."

Rural English Belief.

Some curious beliefs still linger in rural England. For instance, in Hertfordshire, when ancient houses are destroyed, the chimney stacks are left intact, the popular theory being that the houses are still in existence while these remain standing. This may be a survival of some ancient belief but now almost forgotten legal right.

Spreading News By Fire and Drum—Inability to Pain.

When Lord Wolseley, during the Ashanti war, crossed the Prair, he found a white cord stretched from tree to tree along his route. It was a native torch, copied from the first telegraph wire, which was believed to possess some sovereign magic. But the native has his mystery. He of his own, which the white man often proves unable to fathom. It is said that no one can understand how it happens that with such marvelous celerity the news of the recent German reverse in Southwest Africa has traveled across the whole of South Africa, causing restlessness among all the tribes. During the South African war, except where the telegraph was in operation, native news was always days ahead of official. The relief of Mafeking is said to have been known next day in Zululand, and also 700 miles away in the heart of Cape Colony. Signals by fire and drum, messages conveyed by runners, or cried from hilltop to hilltop, do not explain speed much as this.

Of a certain order of African derisives a writer says: "They must believe they are impervious to pain. They come, then, on the occasion of the Doshah, to the place of trial, and eating from the effects of hashish, crushing and eating live serpents, gashing themselves with knives, piercing their flesh with daggers or spears, eating glass and fire. The elect lie upon the ground as close together as they can be placed. In due season comes their sheik astride a horse, to ride over the prostrate figures. The recumbent wretches hear the weight of horse and rider. There is no deception; no placing of a horse's hoofs between the bodies. Each step it takes lands it upon the frame of a living man, mangling and crushing it. The dead are secretly buried, the injured carried away for treatment. But all are supposed to have borne the trial without hurt or pain."

The Value of Old Men.

America is the young man's country, we are told, because so many of the conspicuous figures among us are young men. The thing is said conventionally, as if there were some moral virtue in being young; as if, too, the greatest tragedy in American history was not the death some forty years ago of a half million men in the prime of life, which deprived our generation of its wisest counselors. Experience is the only school which gives a degree honored of all men, and a man of three-score, with the vigor of life still in him, should be the most useful citizen of a community.

The awful catastrophe at Baltimore furnished a splendid instance. The conflagration had been raging for 12 hours. Chief Horton, of the Fire Department, had been disabled by a live wire. The fighters were without a head. Then William C. McAfee, veteran fire chief, retired for age and accounted an old man, offered his services to the mayor. They were accepted. Donning his oilskins and grabbing his trumpet the old chief went into action. At once the men knew they had a leader. They needed one. The fire was roaring down the river bank, where were some great rosin works filled with turpentine. And as they went so must go East Baltimore. "There'll be a—!" to pay if the fire gets into that rosin," yelled McAfee through his trumpet. "If enough of you men will follow me, we'll go in there and dump the whole outfit into the bay."

They followed the leader and they saved East Baltimore. — Leslie's Monthly.

Luck and Chance in Mining.

The cynic's argument that success in most cases is but due to a succession of fortunate blunders would seem to be made exemplified in mining for the precious metals than in any other field of the world's work. "Go-and dig there!" advised a facetious miner thinking to play a joke in a confiding tenderfoot who had asked where he would begin his mining.

He pointed as he spoke to a crumbling prospect hole, long before abandoned as ground utterly barren. But to the eyes of inexperience one spot looked as promising as another, and the young fellow promptly lent himself to the unguessed humor of the situation with the result that in less than a day's work he had uncovered one of the richest veins of tellurium opened in that camp.

He was still so ignorant of what he had found that when another practical joker offered to sink the shaft 40 feet for half interest in the claim, the opportunity to receive a pair of blistered palms was hailed as a god-send.

Yet that 40 feet of sinking paid something like \$50,000, while the first and last, the great Melvina mine of Boulder county, Col., has yielded close to \$400,000.—Sunset Magazine.

History of the Tomato.

The tomato has a curious history. After the revolution of St. Domingo, many French families came from thence to Philadelphia, where they introduced their favorite pommé d'amour. Although introduced from South America as early as 1590 into England, it was looked upon with suspicion, and its specific name "lycopersicon," derived from "lykos" (wolf) and "persikon" (a peach), referring to the beautiful but repulsive appearance of its fruit, intimates pretty closely the kind of estimation in which it was held. It is now, however, almost universally used.

Paper of the Metal One of the Latest Products.

More aluminum is manufactured in Niagara Falls than in any other place in the world. It was on August 28, 1885, that the works at Niagara Falls started operation, and in the ten years that have passed the development has been wonderful, greatly benefiting the steel interests, for in the modern method of making steel aluminum is used in small quantities.

Usually from two to five ounces of aluminum are put in each ton of open hearth steel made, and from six to eight ounces into a ton of Bessemer steel. In fact, had every ton of steel made in the United States in 1904 been subjected to this treatment something like 5,000,000 pounds of aluminum would have been consumed by the steel industry alone.

In 1904 8,600,000 pounds of aluminum were used in the United States, an increase of 1,100,000 pounds over 1903. In 1902 the output in the United States was 7,300,000 pounds. The output in 1903 is of peculiar interest, because of the fact that 20 years before that the output was only eight hundred and thirty pounds, and at the end of the first decade of manufacture, in 1893, only 339,629 pounds were made.

Every day aluminum is applied to new uses, increasing the consumption to a wonderful degree. Aluminum paper is one of the latest products, and its said to be far superior to tin foil and similar articles. Aluminum is used for household utensils as well as those for military purposes. In textile mill work aluminum spools and bobbins are very popular, and as a setting for lenses aluminum is much lighter than brass. It is used on railway locomotives, lithographic plates, letter boxes, in patented explosives, for making acid carboys and many other chemical vessels.

An African Monarch.

The King of Uganda, in British East Africa, rejoices or grieves in the somewhat pickish and chow-chow name of Daudi Chua. This august sovereign—may his tribe increase!—is now "going on" eight. To befit a colored specter bearer he has a highly colored court. He sits on a throne of scarlet, and probably the court carpenters have made it a world too long for his chubby little legs. Under the British protectorate folks have to be economical in Uganda, and a king must grow up to his throne, and can't have a custom made one every time he has growing pains. We can remember when a king of Uganda was every inch a king, no matter how few his inches. So sacred, so supra purple was he that the remains of his food had to be buried lest its sacredness strike dead some unhappy subject. The British have changed all that. Daudi sits on his scarlet throne, a leopard skin under his bare feet, a toy gun in his little hands. Probably not a bit more absurd and many times more "sympathetic" in the eyes of the heavenly powers than many a wide ruling czar or kaiser that has been, is, or shall be.—Everybody's Magazine.

America's First Stage Coach.

As public conveyances, or the stage coach, had been in vogue in England since 1610, the establishment of a similar conveyance was demanded in America many years before the War of Independence. As early as 1744, therefore, a stage line started to run between New-Brunswick and Trenton, N. J., and by 1756 this route had been extended over from New York to Philadelphia. Moreover, as in England, so in America—the advent of the stage coach necessitated marked improvements in the highways, while the building of better roads and turnpikes naturally created a greater demand for more coaches, and, what was more to the purpose, lighter vehicles. In 1771 there were but thirty-eight conveyances of every description in the city of Philadelphia, but, by 1794, their number had increased to 827—more than two-thirds of which were comparatively light vehicles—a condition which led one of the local papers to publish a most deprecatory article concerning the use of conveyances in which it was stated that the custom of riding was then being carried to such extravagance that "even farmers want carriages."—The Metropolitan Magazine.

Alcohol and Race Suicides.

The American woman's aversion to large families comes in for all sorts of condemnation; and we have been warned to consider France and her waning population as a terrible result to which we may also come.

Yet the French government, by carefully prepared statistics, is now at last able to place the blame where it belongs—that being the universal practice in France of the moderate drinking of alcoholic liquors.

The French people drink light wines as we drink water; they drink at home and abroad, when they wish to be comfortable, sociable or gay. Drunkards are rare in France, and moderate drinking is the rule; yet now this is decided to be quite the worst and most insidious malady of the two.

Not drunkenness, but the perpetual flogging of nerves and brain; the stimulus of heart and head by the daily consumption of even a small amount of alcohol which burns out all too quickly the frail human furnace.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Declining Industry.

From Germany comes the news that the piano-organ industry is not as prosperous as it was a few years ago. The decline is largely attributed to the unending "war which householders wage upon organ-grinders."

Lord Nelson's Was the Last Granted in England.

Some excuse for the spirit of economy shown in the matter may be found in the fact that British taxpayers are still paying for that great naval victor, and are likely to continue doing so for many long years to come. Besides creating Lord Nelson's brother, the clergyman, a peer and purchasing a \$500,000 estate for him in Wiltshire, a grateful country conferred a perpetual pension of \$25,000 a year on the earl. For deeds wrought by this great uncle 190 years ago, the present Earl, a man of 82, who has never been conspicuous for anything but straitlaced piety, has drawn from the national treasury \$1,750,000. He possesses an estate of more than 7,000 acres and a rent roll of nearly \$30,000 a year.

Few persons have any conception of how generously England has rewarded her naval and military heroes and their often unworthy descendants. For his military victories the Duke of Marlborough was granted a perpetual pension of \$20,000. The taxpayers built him a grand palace and purchased him an estate at a cost of more than \$1,240,000, in addition to which he drew emoluments of \$320,000 a year. The family has been paid \$5,000,000 for battles gained by their ancestor more than 200 years ago. The perpetual pension was commuted in 1894 for \$535,000. Reinvested in land, that would have brought in more than 20,000 a year. The last Duke was a licentious reprobate, and despite his big rental and pension money died so heavily in debt that the present Duke had to marry a Vanderbilt that he might maintain his rank in fitting style.

Royalty costs a great deal more than is generally known. During the sixty-two years of her reign Queen Victoria received the enormous sum of \$132,710,000. She was not expected to provide for her family out of her salary as other people have to do. For condescending to come over from Germany and marry her the Prince Consort received \$150,000 per annum. The Prince of Wales, before coming to the throne drew \$26,670,000 from the treasury. When the Queen's eldest daughter married in 1858 the Crown prince of Germany who he longed to one of the wealthiest families in Europe, a kind, generous Government settled an annuity of \$40,000 on her. Up to her death in 1901 there was sent over to Germany for her \$1,945,000, and she left a fortune amounting to \$2,700,000. The late Princess Alice received \$640,000. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen's second son, received \$2,530,000. His wife brought him \$1,950,000 and an income of over \$55,000 a year. He succeeded to the dukedom of Saxe-Coburg in 1894, which carried with it a salary of \$150,000 a year, but the British Government still continued his annuity of \$50,900 a year, and when he died in 1900 settled a pension of \$300,000 a year on his rich widow. The Duke of Connaught, the Queen's third son, gets \$125,000 besides his army pay.

The King gets \$2,830,000 a year. The Prince and Princess of Wales between them are officially credited with a beggarly \$150,000 a year, but they really get much more than that.

Queen Victoria's relatives were great pension grabbers. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, King of the Belgians, who had the good fortune to marry her aunt, drew \$6,835,000 from the taxpayers of this country before he died, in 1865. The Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, an uncle of the Queen, received in annuities \$5,330,000 before death claimed him. Queen Adelaide, the widow of William IV, and the late Queen's aunt, received \$6,000,000 in annuities. She died in 1849. Queen Victoria's mother, the Duchess of Kent, who died in 1861, received \$4,485,000. The Duke of Sussex, an uncle, who died in 1843, received \$3,770,000.

Between them twelve relatives of the late Queen drew from British taxpayers in hard cash the enormous sum of \$44,924,280, for the most part for merely condescending to keep alive, kill time and enjoy the incomes. But that golden age for royal relatives will never come again. The growing democratic sentiment of the country will not permit it.—New York Press.

Smoked 628,713 Cigars.

At Vienna there is dead in his seventy-third year an old man. From his twenty-seventh year he kept an exact count of his consumption of beer and tobacco. In his fifty-fourth year he became a teetotaler, after having drunk 28,780 glasses of ale—a very moderate tally, working out at but three a day. But it is of his immoderate smoking, which he continued till his death, that we have to speak, says London Tid-Bits.

In forty-five years he smoked no fewer than 628,713 cigars, or 13,971 a year, giving an average of 38 a day. Out of this gigantic total 43,500 were given him at various times, leaving 585,213, which, although this American devotee at the shrine of "My Lady Nicotine" never paid more than a penny for each one, cost nearly \$10,000.

But even this marvelous record is beaten by that of Mynheer Van Klacs, known by the nickname of the "King of the Smokers." He was 81 at the time of his death, and sometimes smoked as much as ten pounds of tobacco in a week.

Boers in Mexico.

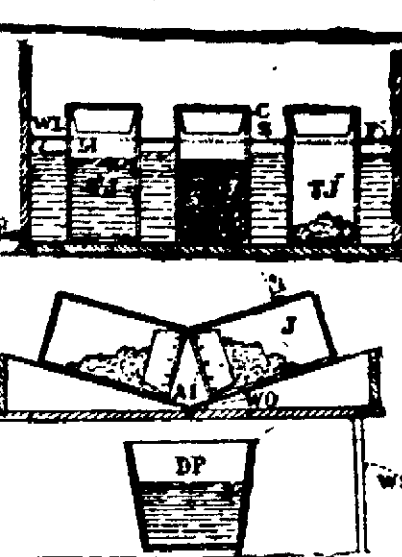
According to the government reports the Boers in Mexico are exceedingly prosperous and are showing themselves splendid agriculturists, while fresh groups are constantly arriving from South Africa.



CURD TEST IN CHEESE MAKING.

Advantages Claimed for the Wisconsin Station Method.

1. A water box with a close-fitting cover permits of a retention of the desired temperature for a much longer period of time than an open tub. This is important if the weather is cool.



Sections of Improved curd test:

TJ, TJ, test jars showing different stages of curd; WL water line; M, milk; F frame; WS, wire standard to support cover; AL, drain holes; WO, whey outlet; DP, drain pail.

2. A faucet in the bottom allows the water to be drawn off and replaced with warm water without handling the bottles, thereby saving time and labor.

3. A rack (F) holds the bottles (TJ) in place; without this rack the bottles tip over easily in the water when the whey has been emptied.

4. The bottles have a large top and straight sides, so that the curd can be more easily removed. The bottles are more easily cleaned on this account.

5. The strainer (S) in the top enables the operator to place the bottles in an inclined position to let the whey drain out. The whey can thus be more quickly and completely removed.

Fishiness in Butter.

What butter experts call fishiness in butter is a flavor somewhat resembling the peculiar odor of herring and it is surprising what a quantity of it we have at various times on the ever market. The compound responsible for this odor is known to chemists, as it is has been separated and studied the same as other compounds found in butter. A number of things seem capable of producing fishiness, but the principle agents are bacteria. These flavors are often traceable to rusty cans. It is a well-known fact that the tin utensils used for milk and dairy products are not made of pure tin, but of iron coated with tin and unless one purchases what is known as the XXX or XXXX quality he is bound to have worn-out utensils in course of time.—Field and Farm.

Method of Condensing Milk.

A very simple machine has been invented in England for reducing milk to a powder. It is made of two cylinders, into which a jet of steam is turned that heats them to a temperature of 230 degrees F. As these cylinders are slowly turned in opposite directions, the milk is poured into them, where the liquid portion is at once reduced to a vapor by the intense heat while the solids adhere to the cylinders in a thin layer that is scraped off by two knives into a sieve as these cylinders revolve. The solid portion is at once thoroughly dried and reduced to a powder. If this new invention should prove to have no objectionable feature, the expense of condensing milk will be very much reduced.

The machinery now used for this purpose is very expensive, and the process of condensing is not generally understood, excepting by a very few experts who have been put onto the secrets of the trade by the manufacturers of milk condensing machinery.—Exchange.

Measuring Corn in the Crib.

To measure corn find number of cubic feet in crib, then multiply by 9 and divide by 20, which gives the amount in bushels. To determine amount of shelled corn to be obtained from crib of corn in ear, find cubic feet of corn, divide by two and the product will be the number of bushels of shelled corn, as two cubic feet of corn, if sound and dry, will produce one bushel of shelled corn.

To find the number of bushels of apples, potatoes, etc., in a bin, multiply the length, breadth and thickness together and this product by 8, and point off one figure in the product for decimals.

Feeding the Fowls Skim Milk.

Sweet skim milk or milk of any kind cannot be put to better use than to be fed to the growing chicks. Never feed the young or growing chicks slops or sloppy food of any kind. Nothing is more injurious. The young and growing chicks must have grit of some kind provided for them. Where there is plenty of good, sharp sand, coarse gravel and material of this kind, specially prepared grit need not be given to them. A little small charcoal broken as fine as a grain of wheat is a way of advantage both for young and old.

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TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1906.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

The interest in the case of Charles L. Tucker has been extraordinary. From the very moment of his arrest up to that in which the sentence of death was pronounced, Tucker has never been out of the public mind. His probable fate has been discussed and the evidence for and against him considered by every man, woman and child, in New England, at least, able to read a newspaper.

There are many people who honestly believe this young man innocent. They argue that the evidence was never sufficient to convict him. Such people are usually those who oppose convictions based entirely on circumstantial evidence.

Without entering into a discussion of the merits of the Tucker case, there is certainly much to be said in favor of evidence that is purely circumstantial. Without it, the convictions of some of the worst criminals America has known would have been impossible. It is not often that there are eye-witnesses of a crime. Neither is direct evidence always trustworthy. Deliberate attempts to swear away the lives of innocent men have been known outside the pages of works of fiction. Even accomplices who save themselves by betraying their partners in crime sometimes give false testimony.

It may be that circumstances have convicted innocent men. It is certainly true that innocent men have been convicted by direct evidence. It is better, of course, that any number of guilty men should escape rather than one man should be unjustly punished, but courts and juries are not infallible and mistakes can hardly be avoided. The miscarriage of justice is to be deeply mourned, but the cases of such miscarriage are probably not nearly so numerous as we have sometimes been led to believe.

"Circumstances never lie," used to be accepted as a truism by those of the legal profession. It has been shown that if they do not lie they are sometimes made to deceive by over-zealous prosecuting attorneys. Nevertheless, if the evidence of circumstances is every thrown out of the courts, there will be few convictions for the graver crimes and many a criminal of whose guilt there is no doubt will go free.

BIRDS' EYE VIEWS

De ol' time religion
Wuz better than many;
De trouble wid mos' folks
Is dey ain't got any!

As soon as the Russian troubles affected the money market of Europe, they began to dwindle in significance.

If anyone really wants to play football, how would it do for him to practice dodging the untamed limited express?

Off the Newfoundland coast last year no fewer than 1270 whales were captured. And this is said to have been a bomb catch.

Mayor McClellan is a living demonstration of the fact that possession is

nine points of the law. The tenth point can't be located.

The Koreans are said to be sweating under the Japanese yoke. According to all accounts, they needed someone to make them go to work.

If the "thirty leading seed dealers" really do not believe in free government distribution, they will of course hereafter refrain from trying to sell their seeds to Uncle Sam.

Thirty of the leading seed dealers of the country protest against the free distribution of seeds. If the government purchased its seeds on the merit system, they would protest still more vociferously.

It seems to have been definitely settled that the old frigate Constitution will not be used for a target. Incidentally, the voice of President Roosevelt on this matter was not in harmony with that of Secretary Bonaparte.

Twelve men to one woman are confined in the prisons of the United States. It is hard to catch a woman criminal and still harder to convict her with a jury of twelve men. Perhaps if woman criminals were tried by a jury of their own sex, the ends of justice might be better served.

Mistakes will happen with the best of us. But one more than usually amusing is noted in the Carroll county news of the Concord Monitor wherein we are told that the king of Spain in the evening generally rides in the palace grounds, and after a simple repast usually retires about eleven o'clock.

OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS

Is Notice Sent Out By State Superintendent Morrison

The following notice has been sent out by State Superintendent of Public Instruction H. C. Morrison:

Jan. 20, 1906.

Examinations for State Teachers' Certificates will be held March 30, 31. Attention is called to the fact that eligibility to District Superintendent is conditioned upon these examinations.

No person will be admitted to examinations who does not file application on or before March 24.

Forms of application and general information may be obtained from the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The examinations will be set at Concord and at other points in the state, provided the number of candidates will warrant.

COMPLAINT OF NAVAL CHAPLAINS

It Will Be Answered by Citing a Samoan Case

The naval chaplains who have been complaining that they were not sufficiently cared for in the provisions for the commissioned personnel of the service will be answered in their complaints by the recital of an incident in Samoa.

The chaplain on duty at the naval station at Pago Pago, Tutuila, is Rev. John D. Frazier, who has made a claim for pay such as is received by army officers of his corresponding rank, length of service and place of duty "beyond the seas."

The case has been before the comptroller of the treasury, who has figured out that the chaplain while on duty at Samoa is entitled to receive the total sum of \$4,290 a year.

HAMPTON HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTION

The following has been received by the Boston Post in its prize contest:

A Good Idea

To make good warm comforters (I have just finished two) for a small bed, I get a pair of 59-cent blankets, spread out on the floor and put three rolls of cotton batting on; then turn the other half over and tack with red or blue cotton yarn and whip the edges with the same. So soft and easy to make, no sewing or turning in and soft and warm. If for a large bed, get the \$1 ones and make the same. Some mother who has to work hard try it and report.

MRS. M. F. MARSTON.
Hampton, N. H.

NORTH CHURCH FESTIVAL CANTATA

A festival cantata "Song of Thanksgiving" will be sung by the chorus choir at the North Church next Sunday evening.

"My child was burned terribly about the face, neck and chest. I applied Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The pain ceased and the child sank into a peaceful sleep."—Mrs. Nancy M. Hanson, Hamburg, N. Y.

OUR EXCHANGES

When Ships Put Out to Sea

It's "Sweet, good-bye", when pennants fly,
And ships put out to sea;
It's a loving kiss and a tear or two,
In an eye of brown or an eye of blue—
And you'll remember me,
Sweetheart,
And you'll remember me.

It's "Friend or foe?" when signals blow
And ships sight ships at sea;
It's clear for action and man the guns
As the battle nears or the battle runs
And you'll remember me,
Sweetheart,
And you'll remember me.

It's deck to deck and wrath and wreck
And ships sight ships at sea;
It's clear for action and man the guns
As the battle nears or the battle runs
And you'll remember me,
Sweetheart,
And you'll remember me.

When ships meet ships at sea;
It's scream of shot and shriek of shell,
And hull and turret a roaring hell—
And you'll remember me,
Sweetheart,
And you'll remember me.

It's doom and death and pause a breath
When ships go down at sea;
It's hate is over and love begins,
And war is cruel whoever wins—
And you'll remember me,
Sweetheart,
And you'll remember me.

—Madison Cawein, in Truth.

'Twas a Searchlight Affair

The Japanese war cost Russia \$50,000,000 more than a billion. The game wasn't worth the candle.—Concord Monitor.

A Possible Advantage

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt proposes the build an automobile that will go at a speed of 150 miles an hour. The advantage of this machine will be that the man it runs over will never know what killed him and the horses it passes on the road won't have time to get scared.—Gardner Reporter-Journal.

Roosevelt's Vigor Explained

"President Roosevelt went for a long horseback ride after office hours." That continues to be the adly stereotyped announcement promulgated from the White House. It explains the President's unabated vigor, despite the cares of office.—Boston Herald.

Hazing Must Go

It is too bad that one of the students expelled from the Naval Academy at Annapolis by Secretary Bonaparte, in conformity with the sentence of the court-martial on the charge of hazing, should be Stephen Decatur, great-grandson of Commodore Decatur and the fourth of that honored name. And still, law is law, and, as President Roosevelt might say, "decency is decency". The hazing at Annapolis has been particularly brutal as well as defiant of law and order. Admiral Dewey has characterized it as "cowardly", and even went so far as to suggest that a guard be put over the cadets to prevent it, as experience had proved that their oath would not deter them from abusing the underclass men. The examples made of those found guilty may prove the more effective for including so conspicuous a name as that of young Decatur. But it is a pity, nevertheless.—Boston Herald.

THE THEATRICAL FOLK

The Colonial Stock Company

The Colonial Stock Company comes to this city with a well established reputation, one that has been earned by hard work in trying to please the public, and in every city where this company has played, it has met with the appreciation and approbation of all who witnessed any of the performances. The company this season is said to be even stronger than previously, and a list of plays that are acknowledged successes will be presented in a lavish manner.

The company this season is headed by the popular and talented young actor, Kollo Lloyd, who is acknowledged as being one of the best leading men in the repertoire business. Mr. Lloyd possesses every qualification that is essential to the success of a leading man; namely, a good stage appearance, inherent talent, pleasing personality and voice and hard study. He will be seen in roles in which he has won considerable distinction, and will be ably supported by the strong Colonial company.

Some of the plays that will be presented during the engagement are, "The Celebrated Case", "The Bells", "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde", "Blow for Blow", "Queen of the Mines", "What Happened to Brown", "For the Life of a Brother", and others of equally strong merit. All of these plays will be staged with the necessary embellishments and accessories that are essential to a first class performance.

A very strong list of specialties

The Backbone of a Mighty Nation

is good food—food for brain, food for brawn, food that is strengthening, that gives energy and courage. Without a proper appreciation of this great fundamental truth no nation can rise to greatness.

As an article of food, soda crackers are being used more and more every day, as is attested by the sale of nearly 400,000,000 packages of **Uneeda Biscuit**, which have come to be recognized as the most perfect soda cracker the world has ever known.

And so **Uneeda Biscuit** will soon be on every table at every meal, giving life, health and strength to the American people, thus in very truth becoming the backbone of the nation.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

will be introduced with this company, consisting of vaudeville acts that are in themselves well worth the small price of admission charged. Among these specialties are found Cook and Hall, musical artists, Vonder and Bellmore, comedy acrobats, and many others.

"The Matchmaker"

In "The Matchmaker", which will be presented at Music Hall next Thursday evening, the author, Jerrold Shepard, has provided Daniel Sully with the best vehicle for his peculiar comedy methods that he has had in years. Not only has he done this but he has written a sound, healthy comedy, full of vivid character drawing, and original ideas which rises to the high water mark of the best American playwrights. "The Matchmaker" is called a "comedy" because the situations are the outcome of the misunderstandings of the characters and their relations to each other, but the play is saved from becoming farcical by several delightfully refreshing love stories, which with the good natured kindness of Father Daly permeates each nook and corner of its homely atmosphere. In the character of Father Daly Mr. Sully is in his element; soft-hearted, easy going, sympathetic, humorous and good natured. As a man Father Daly has no dignity at all, but as a priest, when occasion arises it finds him capable of righteous indignation.

MODIFYING NAVAL CONTRACTS

The leading shipbuilders in the United States have been in correspondence with the officials of the navy department with a view to securing certain modifications in the form of contracts for the construction of naval vessels. They contend that the requirements of the department in several important instances are unnecessarily severe and that too much is left to general designation, giving

the department of questions of dispute arising under the contracts. It is proposed that the phraseology of these documents be changed so as to impose equal restrictions on both parties to the contracts and that the penalty clauses relative to over weights in vessels of war be modified to a more equitable basis. Many of the leading shipbuilders have recently had personal conferences with the officials of the navy department to bring about a more satisfactory arrangement of the contract question.

COMPELLED TO GIVE UP RECEIPTS

Mrs. Dewey, wife of Admiral Dewey, who was compelled to give up her Monday receptions by repeated attacks of bronchitis, is now well on the road to convalescence and goes out every fine morning. She has had no part at all in social affairs this winter, nor does she contemplate any such pleasure in the near future. The appearance of the admiral at any function is the signal for inquiries on every side for the charming wife, who is greatly missed by her friends as well as society in general.

PROFITABLE HEN RAISING

Dr. Albert T. Severance, a well known poultry fancier, believes the profits realized on a flock of hens purchased some time ago, the cost and earnings account of which he carefully kept, entitles them to the record. Oct. 1, 1904, he purchased them at a cost of \$32.83. In eighteen months he expended on the flock \$75.09, making a total cost of \$107.92. The receipts were \$302.93, making a net profit of \$215.01.

Various varieties of oranges, some of them almost unknown hereabouts a few years ago, are to be found in the local market.



BROILED FINNAN HADDIE.

A finnan haddie is a haddock smoked slightly. The genuine article comes from Scotland and is cured in peat smoke. It is soft and but slightly salted and smoked and will not keep as long as fish more thoroughly cured.

Broil a fish in a greased wire broiler with the flesh side down towards the coals do not turn until almost done, as the skin scorches quickly. Place on a hot platter, add butter and a little pepper. The lemon garnish illustrated is made by cutting out little sections of the yellow part of the rind of slices of lemon leaving what resembles a rosette.

A fish weighing one and a half pounds is sufficient for a breakfast for four people and costs about twelve cents. Finnan haddie may also be creamed or made into fish balls in place of salt cod fish.

If not convenient to broil a fish it may be given an oven broil if the oven is well heated. Spread the fish on a buttered pan and set on the upper grate. Fifteen minutes should be long enough for a small fish. Ventilate the kitchen well when broiling fish, otherwise the disagreeable odor of the scorched fish will penetrate to other parts of the house.

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10c TABLETS 25c
GENTLEST LAXATIVE EXISTENT
"They take away that tired feeling, rejuvenate the organic system and prolong life's pleasures"
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cistern, never failing well, barn 34x36

shed 21x24.

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40 CENTS.**

FOR SALE—Fine tone Mandolin and Bay State Guitar with Case (new). Will sell half price. Address Music, Chronicle.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Boston Brindle Bull Dog, 2 years old, also Pup, 1 month, Great Britain. Address Kennel, Chronicle.

TO LET—A nice front room, heated, with bath connected. Inquire No. 21 Austin

WANTED—Manager for branch office we wish to locate here in Portsmouth. Address, with references, The Morris Wholesale House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen to take orders for new, original and very beautiful work. Good pay. Illustrated circular sent free. Wilson C. Jones, 224 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

WANTED—Men or women local representatives for a high class magazine. Large commissions. Cash prizes. Write J. N. Train or W. East Washington Square, New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A modern, up-to-date seashore cottage. One of the finest spots on the New Hampshire coast. Address "S.," care Chronicle.

FOR SALE—4 room house and barn on Maplewood Ave. and Prospect St. Apply to C. E. Almy, 57 Market St.

SAFE FOR SALE—A good safe which cost new \$250.00 can be purchased at a bargain. Address C. W. D., Chronicle office.

TO LET—House on Lexington Street, vacant after Nov. 1st; furnace heat. Apply to Sugden Brothers, No. 3 Green Street.

TO LET—10 room tenement cor. Cass and Lexington Sts. Apply to C. E. Almy, 57 Market St.

WANTED—Score cards for sale at this office.

PRINTING—Get estimates from the Chronicle on all kinds of work.

PLACARDS—For Sale, To Let, Furnished Rooms To Let, etc., can be had at the Chronicle office.

WANTED—Live agents in every town in New Hampshire and Maine to represent the New Hampshire Gazette. Address this office.

PIANO FOR SALE—Parlor Grand upright, only three years old, but little used. Owner leaving town reason for selling at very low figure. Call at once, Dr. Robinson, New Castle, N. H.

TEN FACE BRICKLAYERS WANTED at F. S. Mosely estate, Curron Mill Road, Newburyport, Mass. Apply to contractor on premises.

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of mucous membranes.

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64, of a bottle 25c.

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Chas. E. Almy.

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at Old Orchard beach in 1902 and can
show testimonials to that effect and
many other predictions. By her won-
derful power she tells the most suc-
cessful course to pursue in life. She
is the greatest expert and best adviser
on BUSINESS INVESTMENTS,
LAW-SUITS LOVE and MARRIAGE.
She tells how to win the one you love,
who and when you will marry, locates
absent friends, lost treasures, unites
the separated and tells how to suc-
ceed in business; in fact she will
help you in all your troubles. Ma-
dam Catoma is not a false pretender
of the science of Palmistry and
Mediumship, but a Reliable Adviser
on all matters, and so acknowledged
by all her patrons. Consult her; a
visit will convince the most skeptical
that she has no equal.

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satisfactory.

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J. D. RANDALL
Over Fay's Store, Portsmouth, N. H.

TRAPE ACADEMY

Will Contain A Large
Gathering

**TOMORROW AFTERNOON AND
EVENING**

Pleasant Programs To Be Rendered At
Each Meeting

STATE SUPERINTENDENT W. W. STETSON
TO BE PRESENT

In Trape Academy Hall tomorrow
will be held one of the most elabo-
rate teachers' institutes ever called to-
gether in this vicinity.

This institute will represent a
gathering of teachers of York, Elliot,
South Berwick and Kittery. Many
from this side of the Piscataqua will
also be present.

The event promises to be a most
conspicuous one, having an unusually
attractive program and doubtless
there will be a large attendance.

The afternoon session will begin at
2.15 o'clock. Supper will be served to
visitors at Grange Hall at 5.30 p.
m. The evening session will begin
at 7.30 o'clock.

The program for both afternoon
and evening will be as follows:

Afternoon

At 2.15, business.

Music, Hunting Song, Trape Acad-
emy chorus.

Paper, Principal Haynes, York.

Discussion.

Paper, "Arithmetic", Superinten-
dent Ernest L. Silver, Portsmouth.

Discussion.

**Handed Down
From Father to Son.**
In thousands of families,
all over the land, Schenck's
Mandrake Pills have,
through three generations,
given proof of, not only
their curative properties, but
also their Purity and Safe-
ty.

**SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE
PILLS**
are a Positive Cure
for Biliousness, Liver Com-
plaint, Constipation, Indi-
gestion, Sick Headache,
Jaundice, Heartburn, Flat-
ulency and Malaria. They
"Live the Liver."

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK
& SON,
Pills, Pa.

Schenck's
Mandrake
Pills are
For Sale
Everywhere
25 cents a
box or by
mail.

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CARRIAGE WORK AND
BLACKSMITHING.

If your horse is not going right
come and see us. We charge nothing
for examination and consultation.

If you want your carriages or carts
repaired, or new ones made, we will
give you the benefit of our 45 years
experience in this business without
expense.

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Attended To.

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21-2 Linden St.

**FIRMMEN'S
INSURANCE COMPANY**
Of Newark, N. J.
Organized 1855

Assets \$3,320,722

W. E. & George Agents

Music, vocal solo, Miss Lane, Miss
Address, Superintendent Payson
Smith, Auburn.

Evening

Piano recital.

Valso de Concert, Tito Mattel, Rev.
E. H. Macey.

Polonaise Militaire in A Major,
Chopin.

Duet, Mrs. J. W. Hobbs and Miss
Amy B. Fernald.

Hungarian Rhapsody, Liszt, Mr.
Whitcomb.

Vocal solo, Miss Litchfield.

Address, "Frills in Education,"

Superintendent Nickerson, Melrose,
Mass.

Song, Luna, Trape Academy

chorus.

Address, State Superintendent W.

W. Stetson.

The presence of State Superinten-

dent Stetson adds much to the note

of the event.

LOCAL DASHES.

The High School baseball team
next spring will have several veter-
ans of last year.

See Daniel Sully in his unique com-
edy "The Matchmaker", at Music
Hall on Thursday evening.

Portsmouth Lodge of Elks will get
busy on Thursday night. They will
then be the B. P. O. E.—Best Peo-
ple On Earth.

The fire alarm made a little stir on
Monday afternoon by giving two
blasts, caused by a broken wire on
Market square.

Can't look well, cat well or feel
well with impure blood feeding your
body. Keep the blood pure with
Burdock Blood Bitters. Eat simply,
take exercise, keep clean and you
will have long life.

It is rather a coincidence that Col-
gate should conquer Dartmouth in
both football and basketball, when so
many supposedly more dangerous
foes fell before the prowess of the
wearers of the green.

"Capt." Vallie, one of the three
prisoners who recently broke jail at
Dover, and the only one of the three
not yet captured, has been traced to
the home of his uncle in North Ber-
wick, Me., where he stopped several
days, then disappearing. The Dover
officers believe he is at work in
some Maine logging camp, and that
he will be captured before long.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Editor of The Herald:—I see by a
report in your paper that the Mayor
has ruled that under certain con-
ditions a yea and nay vote of the city
council is not a matter to be record-
ed by the city clerk in the journal of
the council's proceedings. I had al-
ways supposed that the object of de-
manding and allowing a yea and nay
vote was especially that the vote
might go on the record, its possible
effect in favor of or against the pre-
vailing of the motion under consid-
eration being a secondary matter. Our
Mayor's new ruling recalls to mind
that of a mayor of thirty-odd years
ago, who, when a member of the
board of aldermen appealed from one
of his picturesque decisions refused
to entertain the appeal, on the
ground that it was "disrespectful to
the chair!"

QUERIST.

**MME. BERNHARDT HAD
TROUBLES**

Sarah Bernhardt, the famous ac-
tress, who passed through here in a
private car on train No. 11 on Mon-
day, seemed to be in hard luck. The
train was an hour late in Portland
from Portsmouth. The steam heat
was not at its best and her pet dog
"Spot" was killed just as the train
arrived at Portland.

Mme. Bernhardt was greatly exer-
cised over the loss of her pet, but her
anguish was somewhat appeased by
the doctor's promise to order at once
from New York by wire another col-
lie, as nearly resembling Spot as pos-
sible.

**CONCERT PROGRAM FOR THIS
EVENING**

The following concert program will
be rendered by Hoyt and Parker's or-
chestra at the thirty-fifth anniversary
celebration of Damon Lodge, Knights
of Pythias, this evening:

March, "En Avant," Gungl
Overture, "Starlight," Theo. Morse
Corner Solo, "The Lost Chord," Sullivan

John H. Parlin von Ette

NOTICE

Boston Globe Readers:—Please
save your unpledged votes for me. I
need them. Votes will reach me
through any High School pupil.
GEORGE T. RANN,
New Broad Street.

Don't use harsh physicals. The re-
action weakens the bowels, leads to
chronic constipation. Get Doan's
Regulators. They operate easily, tone
the stomach, cure constipation.

AT MUSIC HALL

Opening Night's Engagement Of The
Colonial Stock Company

The popular Colonial Stock Com-
pany made its initial appearance in
this city on Monday evening, present-
ing "A Celebrated Case" as the first
number of its week's (except Thurs-
day) engagement at Music Hall.
There was one of the largest opening
night audiences seen in this city dur-
ing the present season.

This company is undoubtedly one
of the best aggregations of reper-
toire players on the road at the pres-
ent time. Its leading man, Rollo
Lloyd, is a clever young actor of
pleasing qualifications, and he is
bound to attain a high place in his
chosen profession.

The supporting company is evenly
balanced, and last evening's cast of
characters shows the names of some
who are well known to the theatre-
goers:

John Renaud, condemned to galley
for life.

Rollo Lloyd
Count De Mornay, returning to exile,

F. W. Pierce
Viscount Raoul De Yangry, a soldier,

James L. Dempsey
Denis O'Rourke, in service of

D'Aubeterre, A. Chester Taylor
Captain in Duke's service.

Fred Walsh
Adrienne, Duke D'Aubeterre's adopt-

ed daughter, Miss M. Frost
Valentine De Mornay, her friend,

Miss Zelda Taylor
Duchess D'Aubeterre, Duke's wife,

Miss Flora Frost

The specialties are pronounced
"all right." They consist of Vonder
and Bellmare, comedy acrobats, the
accomplished musical team of Cook
and Hall, and others of almost equal
merit.

Remaining performances will be as
follows: this afternoon, "In Virgin-
ia"; this evening, "The Bells"; to-
morrow afternoon, "The Power of the
Church"; tomorrow evening, "Blow
for Blow"; Friday afternoon, "For
the Love of a Brother"; Friday eve-
ning, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde";
Saturday afternoon, "What Happen-
ed to Brown"; Saturday evening,
"Queen of the Mines".

A GOOD OUTLOOK

For The Railroad Business During The
Present Year

The Railway Age's estimates based
on the amount of orders on hand at
the various locomotive and car build-
ing plants of the country indicate
that the year 1906 will surpass even
the high record of 1905 in the
amount of equipment turned out.

Last year it is figured, a total of
\$260,186,000 was spent on equipment
and motive power, including the
building of 168,000 cars in the United
States and Canada.

In the current year the Pennsyl-
vania system alone will get 600 new
engines. The Grand Trunk has with-
in a few days ordered eighty-one en-
gines, the Southern railway ordered
\$729 cars, and the Boston and Maine
wants 1,500 additional freight cars.
In 1905 the Baldwin Locomotive
works of Philadelphia built 2,250 lo-
comotives. Of this number 406 were
sent to Argentine, Hawaii, Brazil,
Porto Rico, Japan, Chile, Cuba, Mex-
ico, Australia, Santo Domingo, Ecua-
dor, Colombia, Sweden, Africa and
Nicaragua.

Of the total number of locomotives,
140 were electric and 115 steam, with
compound cylinders. The number of
engines built in 1904 was 1,453, and
in 1903, 2,022.

AUTO'S IN CARS

The management of the Boston and
Maine railroad is having built a
special freight car for the more con-
venient handling of automobiles.
Some western roads have cars, the en-
tire side opening like a great door,
permitting the handling of automo-
biles quickly and with a greater de-
gree of safety. Orders have been
given for twelve new standard eight-
wheel caboose cars for freight
trains. Six will be built at the Con-
cord shops, the remainder at the
Fitchburg shops.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

Washington, D. C., Jan. 30.—
Chief Justice Fuller, in the supreme
court of the United States, yesterday
announced that in the case of Anna
Valentina, the New Jersey woman
sentenced to death for murder, the
motion of Attorney General McCarter
of New Jersey had been granted and
the appeal advanced for argument
on Feb. 19.

CIRCLING WHOLE EARTH.

Longitudinal Observations of Great
Importance Completed by
Scientists.

Dr. Otto Klotz, government astron-
omer of the Dominion of Canada, has
been in Cambridge recently arranging
with the Harvard observatory for a
station to perfect his series of longi-
tude observations made in the inter-
est of the dominion government. This
work, says a report from Washington,
was instituted upon the completion of
the British trans-Pacific cable a few
years ago. Dr. Klotz and his party
made longitude connections, beginning
at Ottawa, at Vancouver, Fanning is-
land, the Fiji islands, Norfolk island
Queensland, Australia and Sydney, N.
S. W., where his series met a like series
from Greenwich eastward to Sydney.

This completed the circuit of the
world for the first time in work of this
character, an event that culminated ac-
tually on the night of September 27,
1903. The work involves the setting
up of a firm pier of cement on brick
at each of the stations, on the top of
which is a point, the longitude of
which is determined with the utmost
possible accuracy. The observers' clocks
at two stations are telegraphically con-
nected during observations and the error
determined with extreme refine-
ment.

It is to set up such a pier at Harvard
that Dr. Klotz has come, and he has
been promised the hearty cooperation
of Prof. E. C. Pickering and his staff
on carrying out his project. This step
connects the Canadian transcontinental
longitude series at one end with the
American series, and ultimately there
will be a similar connection established
between Vancouver and Seattle, thus
completing the loop.

Mythology.

Teacher—What is Cores the god-
dess of?

Effie—Series, ma'am, is the goddess
of continued stories!—Life.

Postal Orders to Norway.

Nearly \$1,000,000 in postal orders is
sent every year from this country to
Norway—mostly in gifts to relatives
and friends.

Contemplation.

Dyer—Has he an interest in the
business?

Ryer—No, only a mild curiosity.—
Smart Set.

LOW RATES
to the
Pacific Coast
via the
UNION PACIFIC

From Feb. 15th to April 7th,
1906, reduced rates will be in ef-
fect from Chicago to Principal
points in Utah, Montana, Idaho,
Oregon, Washington, Nevada and
California.

\$33.00

Chicago to {San Francisco, Cal.,
Los Angeles, Calif.,
Portland, Oregon,

and corresponding low rates to other
points. Reductions from the East:

The New Fast Train,
"THE LOS ANGELES LIMITED"

has Electric Lighted Tourist Sleeper
without change, Chicago to Los An-
geles, Calif., via Union Pacific and the
New SALT LAKE ROUTE. Four
days from New England.

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Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
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NIGHT CALLS 62 and 64
Market Street, or at residence
cor. New Vaughan street and
Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

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DEALER IN
Eastern and Western

LUMBER

Shingles, Clapboards, Pickets Etc
for Cash at Lowest Market Prices.

Market Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

Because
IT IS THE BEST,
I always
insist on
having

**BORDEN'S
PEERLESS
BRAND EVAPORATED
CREAM**

Always the same, entirely wholesome, perfect in natural milk flavor
and color. Available for all household purposes. The Borden Brands
have been the Leaders for Two Generations.

"LEADERS OF QUALITY."
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., New York. Established 1857.

The Victor Talking Machine

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

IS WITHOUT A PEER.

It reproduces the voices of the world's greatest singers
faultlessly. Come into THE UP-TO-DATE STORE and hear the
great Tenor, CARUSO, and be convinced that all talking ma-
chines are not mechanical toys. New Records every month.

Canney's, 67 Congress St.

SO FAR

Not a single competitor has been able to pro-
duce even an inferior Ale to put on the market
as a substitute for our

Lively Ale

Perfection in brewing that has not been at-
tained by any other Brewery makes this Ale so
popular.

The Frank Jones Brewing Co. Ltd.
Brewers of the Famous Frank
Jones Portsmouth Ales.

COMMERCIAL CLUB WHISKY.

A Pure Beverage, Especially Adapted For
Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

BOTTLED BY EUGENE LYNCH, BOSTON, MASS

Thomas Loughlin Islington Street
AGENT FOR PORTSMOUTH.

Wood Letters, Scrolls and Ornaments for Signs
a Specialty.

Plate Rail with Brackets and Combination
Plate Rail and Picture Moulding
Picture Mouldings to Match all Papers.

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No. 23 Hanover Street.
Residence Telephone 52-5.

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CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
JOBBER A SPECIALTY. ESTIMATES AND PLANS FURNISHED.

D. P. Pendexter, - - - 13 Hanover St

NEARBY COLLAPSE

Portsmouth Women Break Down Because They Have Kidney Troubles and Don't Know It.

Women of every age and condition break down and are brought to the verge of utter collapse because they have kidney troubles and don't know it. The disease saps vitality—shatters nerves—makes work, or rest, or sleep impossible. If you are tired out, irritable and depressed, suffer from dizzy sick headaches, pain in the back and sides, irregular flow of the urine, etc., don't neglect it, for delay is often fatal. Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills, and see how quickly you will feel better, work better, rest better and sleep better. Doan's Kidney Pills have cured many Portsmouth women. Here's Portsmouth proof of it.

Lemuel White, living at 24 Bridge St., Portsmouth, N. H., says: "Doan's Kidney Pills have done me more good than all the doctors' prescriptions and other remedies I have taken. Nearly eight years ago I gave a testimonial to the effect that Doan's Kidney Pills brought immediate relief to me after I had been troubled for five years with kidney trouble. At that time I was annoyed with pains and aches in the small of the back around the kidneys. The action of the kidney secretions was weak and I was obliged to rise five or six times during the night. I was weighed down with languor and loss of energy and when I came home at night I would be so nervous that I could hardly read my papers. Seeing how highly Doan's Kidney Pills were recommended I procured a box at Philbrick's Pharmacy and began using them. They seemed to act right on the kidneys at once, corrected the urinary difficulties and backache, and before I had taken two boxes I could sit comfortably and read my paper without nervousness and my health was much improved. Though it was in 1897 that I had my experience with Doan's Kidney Pills, I am still confident that a better kidney remedy does not exist."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

HOTEL EMPIRE

Broadway and 63d Street

Empire Square
NEW YORK CITY

For less money than it costs to stop at other hotels, we offer you:

Spacious Rooms
Excellent Cuisine
Efficient Service
Central Location

ALL IMPROVEMENTS
Antiseptic Lighting Devices, Electric Clock and Telephone in every room.

\$250,000 has just been spent in
REMODELING
ELECTRIFYING and
REDECORATING

HOTEL EMPIRE
W. Johnson Quinn, Prop.
Send for guide of New York—free

The Product Of The

7-20-4

10c. Cigar Factory

is now larger than that of any individual manufacturer in New England. The name R. G. Sullivan stamped on every cigar insures quality.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mfr.,
Manchester, N. H.

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO.,
Commission Merchants

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

When Our State and Water Sts

ONE SIDE OF LONDON LIFE

Little Things That Impress the American While Abroad.

The stranger in England is bewildered by the redundant thanks which greet him or assail him, according to circumstances, on every possible occasion. It is "thank you" if he does and "thank you" if he doesn't. "Thank you" if he will and "thank you" if he won't. "Thank" is injected downward, "you" upward. "Thank you" means gratitude, request, assent, command, even imprecation, as variously applied. A favor conferred elicits it, of course. But the street car conductor, entering to collect fares, begins with a general "thank you," and often repeats it as the pennies drop into his hand.

Between 4 and 5, afternoon, everybody must have tea. The very busy man has it brought from a nearby restaurant to his office or store. Without this post-meridian draught the average man or woman would be irritable, unfit for business, incapable of enjoyment.

Street, railways, gas, electric plants, waterworks, art galleries, schools, colleges, gardens rented to workmen, even lodging houses, are owned and operated by cities.

Doctors' fees for ordinary visits vary with the supposed income of the patient, which is indicated by the rent or the rentable value of his residence. Consequently, the ordinary fee may be anywhere from fifty cents to five dollars—occasionally more. In London, the locale of a doctor also affects his fee. Removal from east to west increases it, as a rule.

Empty dwellings are not taxed. No direct tax is paid on an unoccupied dwelling. The landlord pays an income tax on the rent received, or on the rentable value of his own house which he occupies. The tenant pays a house duty to the general government and rates to the town. The amount of these is based on the rent he pays, and the aggregate is usually about a third of the rent. Thus, if a tenant's rent be \$200, his taxes will be about \$100. English rents are therefore not so low as they may seem to the uninitiated foreigner, accustomed to other systems of taxation. The landlord, in perfect good faith, does not mention rates in letting a house, for they are no more his concern than gas or water charges. So the uninformed renter is unpleasantly jarred as the demands for payment of rates for divers uses are dropped into his letter box at different times by different officials. The demands cannot be evaded except by secretly fleeing with one's effects. The rates do not attach as a lien upon the premises. To escape from them altogether, one must lodge in a hotel or boarding house. But in any event the tax on incomes exceeding \$800 a year must be met.

Relatively few people own the residences which they occupy. It is not unusual for one to live in a rented house who owns several as good or better dwellings. It is less a question of means than of preference, despite the fact that the landlord, as a rule, provides little beyond bare walls for his tenant. He may install gas pipes or electric wires, but the tenant must in general decorate the interior and always provide gas and electric fittings. These he sells to the next tenant, if he can, at a discount on cost price. The renter who moves frequently is thus heavily mulcted, both coming and going. If premises are out of repair, the landlord rarely undertakes to put them in order, at the best merely offering to allow, out of the rent, a percentage of the essential cost of repairs.

A general election for members of a new Parliament consumes several weeks. Balloting in each district is finished in one day, but all districts do not vote the same day. A man owning land in different districts may vote in all of them. Excluding his class, a man must have been an occupier of a dwelling or a place of business twelve months in a district to entitle him to vote. A son of age cannot vote if he lives with, and is entirely dependent on his father, and does him no service. A coachman, sleeping in his employer's house cannot vote; he can if he sleeps in the stable. A dozen clerks lodging in rooms in a big store may vote; they may not if the owner also lodges there. Men (whether few or many) lodging in one big room cannot vote, though using separate beds, but if a partition, not necessarily as high as a ceiling though it must have a lock and key for its door, is put up between the beds, all the men can vote provided they have lived there a prescribed time. Lunatics may vote in local intervals. Bankrupts are disqualified and also returning officers except when the vote is a tie.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Lesson in Economy.

Every household product has its value today. There is absolutely no waste in nature and very little in modern chemistry. Street oil and washing of coal gas (except in the lady's smelling bottle, or are used by her to flavor her hair) are the old-time and nails from horse's hoofs become the best of metal for rifles and forcing pieces, what were once waste products of chemical works are now raw assets to the manufacturer. The poisonous fumes from the smelting works are bottled, to give off valuable sulphuric acid, arsenic, zinc vapor, and so forth, the soapbuds from the laundry, the clippings from the milk barrow, the dregs from a wine bottle, old iron and tin vessels, and so on throughout the whole catalogue of every day appliances—every one of these is used and reused, precisely as nature reuses her materials.

THE HIDDEN SIDE OF CASTS

Founded on the Belief of Reincarnation—Four Classes Recognized.

The hidden side of the oriental caste system, as originally conceived, reveals a colossal scheme for the ordering of society in such manner that the normal operation of the national functions should contribute to the culture of the individual souls which constituted the population. Duty and responsibility were regulated in precise correspondence to education and privilege, strict accountability was imposed upon all.

There are divisions and subdivisions in the order of caste and national variations varying with national idiosyncrasies, but the scheme as a whole corresponds with the four grand natural divisions of society inevitable the world over; first the producing class who are engaged in supplying food, clothing and shelter and the other physical necessities of men; second, the distributing class; third, the guardians of the nation, the army, police, judges, rulers and kings under whose protection the producers and distributors labor in peace; fourth, the teachers of the nation, the scientists, philosophers, priests who guide and develop the higher natures of the citizens.

Should a soul, according to ancient caste system, by reason of its inexperience and youth, enter the lowest caste in society, the Shudra in the Indian tongue, the producers, the scrivers. His first lesson would naturally be those of a child, of obedience, of service, of subordination and of training. Little responsibility was given him and little in return was expected. Hardly any restriction was placed on his food; there was no restriction on travel.

When the soul during a period of many incarnations in the lowest, the Shudra caste, had learned the lessons of the infant school it passed on to the next grade, the next caste in its birth, and was born in the Merchant of Valisya caste. Here both duties and restrictions were heavier. For the Merchant was a twice-born man in the ancient phrase, and was therefore given the responsibility of wealth and its expenditure. He wore the threefold thread as a sign of belonging to a twice-born caste and was expected to hear and study the Vedas of sacred books. It was his to accumulate wealth, not for his own gratification, but for the support of the nation. He was the steward in the national household. It was his to maintain the temples, feed the starving, build rest houses for the traveler and hospitals for the sick.

After many incarnations as a merchant man the soul came back to earth to learn the lessons of ruling governing and guarding. The Kshatrya of India and the Samurai of Bushi of Japan were the guardians of the national peace, presenting the ideal of the divine kingship, the divine ruler.

The perfect Samurai or warrior of Japan, according to a renowned citizen of the island empire, regarded his person as the most precious legacy left by his fathers, wherein dwelt in its most holy of holies a divine presence to be dedicated to the service of God, parent or master. His body was an instrument to be used for an end higher than his tenant's interest.

Into the fourth, the highest caste came the souls who by many earth-lives had passed through the three lower grades in the school of experience and having well learned their lessons were fitted to take upon themselves the momentous responsibilities of guide and teacher to the nation. These were the Brahmins. It was theirs to teach in order that there might always be a succession of wise helpers who should direct the evolution and progress of the people. They must not teach for money, nor for any personal gain, they were to gain nothing for themselves and everything for the people. Their life was hedged about with restrictions in food and daily conduct, out away from all the enjoyments of the earth which they were expected by this time to have outgrown and surmounted in the higher enjoyments of learning, philosophy, religion. They were bidden to have no earthly wealth, since wealth be longed to the merchant man, they were bidden to have no right to struggle for liberty, since that was the privilege of the warrior, they were bidden not to eat and drink and travel about as they liked since those were the prerogatives of the child souls born in the lowest caste. There was a severe life of self-denial.

The divisions were founded entirely upon the soul's stage of growth, and upon this basis they were maintained. In the old days, if a man's life proved that he had mastered the lessons to be learned in his own caste and was showing forth the qualities of the higher caste he could pass from his own caste the next.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Curious Almshouse.

The most curious almshouse in England is St. Mary's Hospital at Chichester. There eight old ladies live actually in the church, which is a fine old building, dating from 1680. It was originally a monastery, but when Queen Elizabeth came to visit there she turned it into an almshouse, to endure as long as almshouses exist. The old ladies have two neat little rooms each down the sides of the main church, with windows looking out on the garden. They have water and coal supply, a kitchen range, and gas. At one end of the church is the chapel, where daily services are held. The choir stalls are beautifully carved old oak, the original seats that the monks used. The church stands in a quiet little square.—Exchange.

ODD FORMS OF TAXATION

Ways of Raising Money Resorted to in European Countries.

Though Great Britain is content with the revenue raised from income taxes, dog and game licenses, letters patent of building baronets, armorial bearings, man-servant and similar taxes, says *Pearson's Weekly*, other countries have far more ingenious ways of raising the wind.

Take France, for instance. She succeeds in raising \$14,000,000 yearly out of stamp duties. When you visit gay Paris your hotel bill comes to you with a stamp on it. Every check drawn bears an extra receipt stamp, upon which you must sign your name. Theater tickets must be stamped. Even posters on the boards are stamped, the value varying with the size of the bill.

Carmen at one time sent out charwomen with instructions to inspect and thoroughly cleanse people's homes. It was not done so much with ideas of cleanliness as with the view to raising money. And it was successful, too, for nearly \$5,000,000 was added to the national funds.

On another occasion only a certain kind of toothpaste was allowed to be sold in the stores—that kind made by the government factories. Rather than pay a stiff price people preferred not to use any dentifrice at all, and so the tax failed in its purpose.

Austria is another country that has succeeded in raising the wind by enforcing cleanliness upon its people. Under a penalty of \$50 Austria demands that every householder shall have his chimney swept by the government sweep at least once a month for fear of fire. She found the measure most lucrative as she charged a tax of 15 cents for every chimney cleaned.

Holland has similarly levied several queer taxes. Besides imposing a duty of 2 pence on every person who entered a tavern before noon, she used to levy taxes on those who visited places of entertainment, on marriages and on many other things.

Greece attempted to raise the wind by making every smoker take out a license, but as the smokers objected and made riots in the streets she compelled her people to purchase the national emblem in the form of a small flying swallow. These she had manufactured in bronze in large quantities, charging a few pence for them, any person not having one in his or her possession being liable to a penalty.

Not a few countries have lifted themselves out of financial difficulties by the aid of postage stamps. St. Helena has a pretty penny by the sale of surplus stamps; so, too, do the Canary Islands.

Since 1832 the petty state of Paraguay has issued over 130 different stamps thus raising a considerable sum while British Honduras, Congo, Free State, among many other countries have utilized the passion of stamp collectors as a means of raising the wind.

Origin of Auctioneers.

The auctioneers of the United Kingdom cannot claim to belong to a very ancient profession, so far as this country is concerned. Though auctions were familiar institutions in ancient Rome, the first in these islands is said to have been held about 1700, when Elisha Yale, governor of Port George (Madras) put up for sale his trophies of the East, and, although "auction" was defined in 1678 as "a making of public sale and selling goods by outcry," it does not appear to have been recognized then as a British institution. The word "auctioneer" does not occur before the eighteenth century. The medieval "auctionarius" was a very different person—a "regulator" who bought up provisions to sell them at an increased price in the same market.

Why Mustaches are Worn.

The Paris correspondent of the London Mail writes:

An investigation by the Gaulois into the reason for the wearing of mustaches has elicited very varied replies. Of one hundred men questioned six replied that it was too much trouble to shave, one declared that it was to hide his teeth, another that his long nose without it gave him a bad appearance, and three that it avoided colds. Three others maintained that it improved the air they breathed, and seven were of the opinion that a mustache was necessary to health. Seventeen men were content to state that they did it to please themselves, while only two said it was to please their wives. About sixty gave the reason that women did not like clean-shaven men.

After His First Race.

Kneedeep in the sweet straw he munches his oats, or like a tired boy he stretches himself in his bedding and enjoys that delightful repose which comes after strenuous play. They close the doors on him and keep him from prying eyes. He is a winner now, and he has paid for the months down there on the farm. His boy sleeps with him or near him.

No moment is he forgotten or neglected. If he stirs in the night there is a voice to calm him. If he leaves a cup of oats in his box the fact is nervously reported. The water which he drinks is given at a proper temperature, and when next he goes forth for battle he is the thing which a great crowd rises to and applauds as he comes from the obscurity of the sheds. He is the perfect product of human care.—Metropolitan Magazine.

The Berlin police authorities intend to take severe measures to suppress the practice of playing poker in public places.

RICH MEN OF A MONTH.

How Some Suddenly Acquired Fortunes Have Been Squandered.

The sudden acquisition of unexpected wealth is responsible for many strange freaks on the part of the newly enriched. Thus, a Durham collier, after inheriting the sum of \$20,000 from an uncle who had emigrated to Australia, purchased a male and female elephant from a traveling menagerie, had a large and gaudy carriage built, to which he harnessed them, and then drove out with his wife and children till stopped by the police. He spent his money in six months, chiefly at race meetings, and is now once more a humble collier, glad of the comparatively scanty wage that he receives each week from the clerk in the pay shed.

The case of a once popular French novelist is still remembered in Parisian literary circles. Reading a harvest from two or three capital books that took all Paris by storm, the author purchased a palace in Italy, a villa on the Riviera, a castle in Scotland and a town house on the Champs Elysees. It seemed his ambition to possess as many residences as a prince of the blood. Although all these properties were heavily mortgaged, the smash came within a year, and the novelist, loaded with debts that he would never be able to repay, calmly disappeared, and was afterward recognized as an Arab trader and lord of many caravans plying between Harar and Jibuti.

The novelist, who had adopted a suitable Arab name, stood high in the favor of the Emperor Menelik. Consumption cut short a career that for variety and adventure far exceeded any romance that the novelist himself had ever penned.

Another "freak capitalist" was a Spanish lady of Badajoz, who, winning \$40,000 in the Manila lottery, collected the money and set out secretly for Paris, leaving her husband and children in complete darkness as to her whereabouts.

Eight months later she returned to her home penniless, but accompanied by thirty huge trunks, the contents of which accounted for the vanished thousands.

The exploits of the late Marquis of Angelsey are paralleled and exceeded by those of the son of a wealthy Hungarian sugar refiner. The young man not only had a replica of the Roman Colosseum erected on one of his estates, but would himself descend into the arena, in imitation of the Emperors of old. Dressed as a gladiator and armed only with the short Roman thrusting sword, he would engage lions, tigers and bears in single combat, often paying as much as \$1,000 for the specimen that furnished him and his friends with a half hour's entertainment.

The Hungarian authorities put a stop to these savage exhibitions, and while the remainder of his wealth lasted he had to content himself with an ordinary circus. He died dramatically, when on the verge of being declared a bankrupt, taking poison at the close of a farewell feast, to which he had invited his neighbors and tenants.—Tit-Bits.

A Government Pawnshop.

One thousand watches a day, one thousand wedding rings a week—that is the ordinary course of business they year round at the great pawn-broking establishments of France. The watches and wedding rings which daily make their way to the Mont de Piete are, of course, the last resource of the poorer classes, but the borrowers from this government pawnshop, with its twenty-five branches in Paris, are by no means drawn exclusively from the masses. It is indeed, the women of the upper classes who are the most reckless in their expenditure, and who are, therefore, the most exposed to sudden pecuniary difficulties. Women in society, when driven to the Mont de Piete, carry their jewels in their dainty handbags, and they encounter many a poorer sister on the way, dragging heavy sewing machines or shabby bedding across the courtyard.

Whisky Drinking in Scotland.

It is reported that the Highland Scotchman is ceasing to drink whisky. A visitor to Scotland says that the typical Highlander, as he saw him this season, takes an occasional "nip," as before, but that beer is gradually ousting usquebaugh from its supremacy. He saw many Highlanders take their "meridian"—a ceremony still religiously observed—and in the majority of cases beer was the drink. Beer as a drink for Highlanders is a new thing. In the old days claret was drunk all over Scotland. It came—smuggled as a rule—from France, and in the estates of the west coast a big trade was done with claret from gabberies from the continent. After claret, whisky; and now beer.

The Japanese Parliament.

Perhaps the greatest sign of the westernization of Japan was when it formed its parliament, only sixteen years ago. The first meeting, a somewhat stormy one, took place in the winter of 1890-1. Japanese members of parliament are paid about \$80 a year as salary, in addition to traveling allowances, which they are not at liberty to refuse even if disposed to do so. The number of qualified voters in Japan amounts to little over 1 per cent. of the total population. All electors must be twenty-five years of age, and must pay fifteen yen (about 30s. in English money) direct national taxation.—Era Magazine.

UNCLE SAM A MONEY MAKER.

Interesting Machines Used in the Government Mints.

A million pennies a day—that is the capacity of a strange machine which Uncle Sam uses in the Philadelphia mint to count the coin of smallest value made by this government. The machine, known as a counting machine, was exhibited in the government building as a part of Uncle Sam's \$300,000 display on the peninsula in Guild's lake at the Lewis and Clark exposition.

The counting board is about as large as a big kneading board, such as housewives use. The surface is wide enough to hold a row of forty pennies. When the pennies are to be counted several thousand are heaped onto the board, which is placed above a hopper. Then an operator tips the board backward and forward and sideways so that the pennies slide about, and finally settle in the grooves made by the brass partition slips. When the board is full there are 1,000 pennies on it. It is then dumped into a receptacle just outside the hopper and the pennies which have slipped off the board into the hopper are caught by a box underneath. Pennies are coined at the Philadelphia mint, and the government finds the counting of them profitable, because the value of the metal they contain is only about three-fourths of a cent.

The upsetting machine is another interesting mechanical contrivance. It is used for turning the edges of coins. The coin disks, of the proper size and thickness, but with their edges still rough, are placed upright beside a round topped, revolving table. At each revolution of the table one of the disks drops into a groove between the table and an outer shell, and the pressure on the edges of the disks makes them smooth.

Stamping the coin is the last process, and this is done by means of a great machine which weighs fifteen tons and costs \$15,000. There are twenty-four such machines in the Philadelphia mint. The disks which are to be coins are placed in a tube, as in the case of the upsetting machine. Two steel fingers take hold of the bottom disk and move it over the die. Then the die above presses down on the disk, so that the impression is made on both sides. At the same time the edges on the disk are milled, and when the upper die raises the steel fingers push the finished coin out of the way and bring a disk into position.

The machine at the Portland exposition, which is used in stamping \$20 gold pieces, has a capacity of ninety a minute. A pressure of 180 tons is necessary to stamp a silver dollar, and 130 tons' pressure will stamp a double eagle. Smaller coins require less pressure.

THREE KINDS OF HEADACHES.

Important in All Forms to Have the Eyes Examined.

A physician writes: There are three main causes of headache, and the first of these has to do with the nervous system. A headache is, everybody will acknowledge, a very natural result of nerve strain. In the hurry and bustle and strain and stress of life today our poor nervous systems have no chance, no moment of rest and inaction from the time we arise in the morning till we go to bed at night. The pursuit of pleasure, the scurrying ceaselessly from one place to another in search of amusement, the fact that a certain class of persons find a bore unless they are in a whirl of excitement, will often account for the fashionable headache, the headache of the (overworked) society woman. Work, properly so called, will never produce a headache; it is one of the best preventives of headache. Anxiety and incessant worrying over trifles will certainly cause the headache of overstrain, as any harassed, anxious and "worried" household head of a large family will testify to. The headache of anemia, common enough among young girls of low vitality, is due to a nervous system ill-nourished, with impoverished blood. Many obscure neuralgias have thus a very simple explanation.

The second great cause of headache is eye strain. Many a man who is suffering from eye strain assures his doctor that his eyes are certainly not at fault, as he has "splendid sight." It is not the nerves of sight which are affected, but the nerve and minute muscles of accommodation which he is constantly and unconsciously fatiguing in order to make his sight as good as he believes it to be. The error is in the shape of the eye, which requires continual muscular strain to rectify, and proper glasses would immediately remove the need for this continual strain. This form of headache follows close eye work, such as reading, writing or sewing. It is worse at night, and is practically absent in the morning, differing from other forms of headache.

A very large number of headaches come under the third category—namely, headaches due to poisons in the blood. The "throbbing headache" is often caused by what medical men call over blood pressure, or too high blood pressure, due to impurities or toxins circulating in the blood. They generally arise from disorders of digestion in the stomach and bowels from improper diet, the overeating of meat and rich dishes, imperfect mastication, foul teeth and lack of exercise. Relief will not be permanent so long as new toxins are being produced by overeating rich dishes and neglecting the rules of health.—Chicago News.

An excuse never accomplished all it is expected to accomplish.

BEEES
AND
BEE KEEPING

THE CAUCASIAN BEE.

Most Desirable and Profitable Breed To Keep.

The introduction of the Caucasian bee in this country is one of the beneficent works of the Department of Agriculture. In 1902 Frank Benton, the expert apiarist in charge of the governmental hives at Washington, D. C., brought a number of mated Caucasian queens to this country. After the manner of queen bees, upon their arrival here they proceeded to lay eggs by the thousand. In a short time the government had a number of queens and thousands upon thousands of the gentle honey gatherers. They were studied most carefully. It was found that almost nothing that a human being could do would persuade them to attack him. Their hives could be shaken. One could rub them off the comb with the unprotected hand. They were not disturbed in the least. The only times they showed any irritation were on cool mornings when the hives were severely jarred, or when they had been robbed by other bees. With the exception of the testy Cyprian bees, they were found to be the equal of any bees in the gathering of honey. It is believed that they will revolutionize the honey business. A number of queens have been distributed, but the only imported queen bee of the race in the apiary of the department died some time ago.

It will take a long time to eradicate from the American mind the fear of a bee. Long proximity to the stinging varieties has deeply impressed upon the American the wisdom of giving the busy, buzzing bug a wide berth. The first bees brought to this country were the common brown, or German, ones. They came over in one of the tubby vessels of the seventeenth century. For two centuries they held their own, and were distributed from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In comparison with the other races now known, they have nothing to recommend them. For all this bee was a spiteful creature, it poorly defended its supplies of honey against other bees. It was lazy in the matter of gathering honey. Just as soon as the supply of nectar began to decrease and a little energy was required in order to find it the bee gave up the effort. It did not multiply rapidly, so the hives at the beginning of the harvest were likely to be as short-handed as the Kansas wheat farms. Therefore, when in 1860 the comparatively gentle, prolific and industrious Italian bees were imported the beekeeping world became much excited. Fabulous prices were paid for the queens. Then a score of years later came the Cyprian bees, from Cyprus. These bees were hustlers in the matter of gathering honey. One colony has a record of one thousand pounds in one season. But they were veritable devils. Nothing would subdue them. Smoke only irritated them. Occasionally they went out hunting for trouble. The story is told of one swarm of these bees which drove an entire family into the cellar and stung every living animal in the neighborhood, including horses, cows, pigs and chickens. These were followed by the large gray bees from the Alpine provinces of Carniola, Austria. These bees were gentle and also good gatherers of honey. Last of all have come the Caucasian bees, which one can handle practically with no more danger than if they were so many flies.

Farm Less and Make More.

Some men go on the theory that if farming is a paying business and a good thing, more of it will pay better and will be a better thing. If a man could do a lot and do it as well as he can do the right amount, there would be no reason why this theory wouldn't stand the hard knocks of practice; but no man can hire work done, as well as he can do it himself; that is, farm work. And here is where the overreaching farmer falls down.

Of all farms in the United States those paying best per acre are the 40 and 80 acre farms. It is true that there are some instances that almost anyone can cite where the 200, 300 and 400 acre farm is paying the best, but we speak of farming as a whole—of the average farm in the United States.

We know of no better advice right now than that of a far-seeing farmer of fifty years ago who said: "The man who gets hold of only what he can farm and farm with his own hands, is going to be the contented and prosperous man of the future; get this much and leave the rest for the other fellow." It is an old, repeated sentence, but real farming, real producing in the West hasn't been stretched yet. Men who are, year in and year out, farming more than they can farm well are responsible for the low general average of all farm crops per acre. No only what you can do well and leave the rest for the other fellow to do, but instead of hiring him to do it for you.—Rural Home.

To Keep String Beans.

If there is a surplus crop of string beans they may be packed away in salt for use in winter. They can be so kept until beans come again. No crop is more easily grown than string beans, as they grow rapidly and are usually very prolific. Being a summer crop, they may be had in succession until frost.

MINIATURE ALMANAC,
JANUARY 30.

SUN RISES 7:00. MOON SETS 11:00 P. M.
SUN SETS 4:55. MOON RISES 10:15 A. M.
LENGTH OF DAY 12:55. FULL MOON (10:30 P. M.)

FIRE QUARTER, Feb. 1st, 7h. 31m., morning, E.
Full Moon, Feb. 28, 29, 30, morning, W.
Last Quarter, Feb. 1st, 11h. 22m., evening, E.
New Moon, Feb. 2d, 23, 24, morning, E.

TUESDAY, JAN. 30, 1906.

CITY BRIEFS.

One more day of January.
We'll soon be writing Feb. 1.
Next, the annual appropriation bill.
The coal traffic is again picking up.

Ice is likely to be high in price next summer.

Malaga grapes are offered by the fruit dealers.

The merchants anticipate a brisk spring trade.

The first of the March magazines are about due.

Hot-house strawberries are unusually low in price.

January will leave pleasant memories behind it.

Bicyclists have been enjoying rides into the country.

Will winter come late and linger in the lap of spring.

Col. Taylor will be warmly welcomed in Portsmouth.

Automobiles of the new models are appearing in this city.

Summer resort prophecies are all of a very pleasing character.

The "Divine Sarah" passed through this city on Monday forenoon.

The steamer Carita is buying up seed lobsters at York Harbor.

The session of superior court at Exeter varies greatly in interest.

Paul Jones and his Portsmouth flag are still receiving attention.

The coal man has not been monarch of all he surveyed this year.

The potatoes now in the market are not of the best possible quality.

According to the almanac, there have been thirty-nine days of winter.

The brown-tail moth will be fought more energetically this year than last.

The Colonial Stock Company presents "The Bells" at Music Hall this evening.

Will the baseball season in Portsmouth open as early this year as it did last?

Usually, the bock beer sign is the first sign of spring, but this year it is different.

The gymnasium banquet at the Y. M. C. A. last evening was productive of much pleasure.

The repertoire company at Music Hall this week is generally pronounced a good one.

Many local attorneys would like to purchase the splendid law library of the late Chief Justice Blodgett.

Railroad men say that travel has, on the whole, been of greater volume than has been customary in the past.

The Warwick Club is busy with preparations for the reception of Gen. C. H. Taylor this (Tuesday) evening.

This evening, under the auspices of the Warwick Club, occurs the lecture by Gen. Taylor, proprietor of the Boston Globe.

Tickets go on sale at Music Hall box office this morning for the Thursday evening appearance of Daniel Sully in "The Matchmaker".

Local baseball players are looking for out of town engagements, predicting that Portsmouth will have no representative nine next season.

Many Portsmouth people will remember the hanging of Josiah L. Pike, the Hampton Falls murderer, and the incidents attending it.

A party of Portsmouth people will attend the dedication of the new church built for Rev. William A. Rand in Seabrook next month.

Two or three interesting cases, at first scheduled for the January term of superior court at Exeter, have been postponed until the April term, to be held in this city.

The debate between Portsmouth and Lowell High Schools will be of the utmost interest to the young participants and their friends. It will be held on the last day of February.

Portsmouth has probably furnished more interesting historical matter for the Boston papers during the past year than all the other towns and cities of New England together.

Tickets are now on sale at Music Hall box office for the following performances of the Colonial Stock Company: this evening, "The Bells"; tomorrow evening, "Blow for Blow".

Of State Federation of Labor Meet in This City

AND TRANSACT CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANT BUSINESS

The executive board of the State Federation of Labor was in session here on Monday and much business was transacted. The following named members were present: President James A. Lagassie, Berlin; Secretary-Treasurer D. W. Finn, Keene, and the following vice presidents: William H. Linehan, Park Mitchell, William Donovan, Manchester; E. W. Haywood, Berlin; Patrick J. Harnedy, Portsmouth.

President James A. Lagassie presided. The resignations of Sixth Vice President McQuency of Nashua and Seventh Vice President Pilkington of Keene were accepted and their places were filled by the appointment of Dennis E. O'Leary of Manchester Bakers' Union, and George Griffiths of Portsmouth Bartenders' Union.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That as the carpenters of New Hampshire are trying to establish the eight hour workday the State Federation extends its support and wishes them success.

Resolved, That the organization known as the National Publicity Bill organization, formed for the purpose of bringing about pure elections, have the indorsement of this body, who wish much success to Congressman McCall of Massachusetts for his efforts on behalf of the Publicity Bill that he introduced.

As the International Typographical Union is making a heroic struggle to establish the eight-hour workday, therefore be it

Resolved, That the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor renders its heartiest support in every manner possible.

Resolved, That as the employing printers and publishers of Berlin, Manchester and Portsmouth have already granted the eight-hour day, that we notify all Trades Unions and Brotherhoods throughout the state of New Hampshire that they may send their printing and request their friends to do the same to the above places and thereby prove to the employers that their efforts to retain pleasant relations between employer and employee are appreciated by the wage earners of New Hampshire.

The board took up a local matter during the day and held a business meeting during the evening, after which they were entertained by the Central Labor body of the city.

AN OLD SWINDLE

But as Effective Now as it Was Thirty Years Ago

The slickest kind of a swindler worked Beverly housewives last week. He went into a grocery store, bought a cake of naphtha soap, cut it up into nicely shaped cubes and tied each cube up in paper. Then he went around selling a wonderful grease extractor. As soon as he sold one lot of extractor he bought another cake of soap and made a new lot. He paid a nickel a cake for his soap, and sold his extractor at ten cents per cube. After he had earned a good day's pay, he hustled off to Boston.—Newburyport Herald.

That ancient swindle always works. This item in the Massachusetts paper reminds a Chronicle reader of an incident that occurred on The Parade—the Chronicle reader referred to will never use the name "Market Square", which he declares is meaningless and should be set aside for the old New England designation "The Parade", which really means something—which occurred on The Parade back about 1870.

He says that one summer evening, on The Parade, a fakir was selling from a wagon a magical grease-removing soap at twenty-five cents a cake, and giving tests to whoever would come forward with a grease spot on his trousers or coat, proving that the magic soap would do all that was claimed for it. It was really a good soap the swindler was selling, though no better than many other kinds in the market; but as everybody who has ever tried it knows, a grease spot when wet and well rubbed up ceases to show temporarily, so the "tests" were all satisfactory, and the magic soap went off to a steady stream of buyers.

Finally the fakir hailed a passer-by who did not seem inclined to stop and patronize him, and the passer-by's answer not being satisfactory the fakir retorted in terms not pleasing to the citizen, who at once made complaint to Mr. "Tom" Entwistle, then assistant marshal, and the offi-

The Quality Piano

There is one piano in the making of which quality, and quality alone, is always the sole consideration. Since the day their factory was founded over 82 years ago, the makers of

THE CHICKERING

have spared no effort and overlooked no opportunity to incorporate in this instrument every improvement that years of experience and constant study could suggest. And today it stands alone the embodiment of piano perfection.

H. P. Montgomery,

Established 1865.

6 Pleasant St. Portsmouth

dal promptly bounced the soap merchant off The Parade and out of town.

Next day some of the fakir's patrons learned that the soap the fellow had sold he had bought at the store of Butler and Lighton, on the corner of High street and Market square, at five cents a cake—twelve cakes for half a dollar—cut each cake into three pieces, wrapped each piece in tin foil and sold the pieces as fast as he could hand them out at a quarter each. When his stock was all gone a brief trip to the grocery store enabled him to replenish his supply, and he probably made more money on soap that evening than the then prominent grocery firm did in a month. People love to be swindled, apparently.

LABOR CONFERENCE

Held at Peirce Hall on Monday Evening

One of the busiest and most important labor conferences ever held in this city—if, indeed, not the most important ever held here—was held in Peirce Hall on Monday evening, when the Central Labor board of this city and the executive board of the State Federation of Labor met and earnestly discussed, throughout the entire evening, questions of great importance to the labor world.

Each and every member of the state executive board addressed the meeting on important subjects, and the local Central board furnished an interesting entertainment program.

Refreshments were served during the evening and the meeting did not end until midnight.

The visiting members of the state executive board left for their homes today (Tuesday).

OBITUARY

Joseph Bently

Joseph Bently of Hampton Falls, one of the California pioneers of 1851, died recently at the age of seventy-five years, nine months, and was buried in the family lot in that town. He was a reputable and upright citizen, and was highly respected by his townsmen.

John Z. Bartlett

John Z. Bartlett of Sunapee, father of Postmaster Bartlett of this city, died on Monday at Lafayette, Ind., where he was passing the winter with his son, J. Delmar Bartlett. Deceased was seventy-three years old, and is survived by his wife and three sons, John H. Bartlett of this city, Moti L. Bartlett of Concord and J. Delmar Bartlett of Lafayette. The body will be brought home to Sunapee for interment.

William B. Hussey

William B. Hussey formerly of this city, died in Haverhill, Mass., on Sunday, aged eighty-two years, two months and twenty-three days.

Mrs. Fannie A. Wilson

Mrs. Fannie A. Wilson, wife of John W. Wilson, died at the residence at 23 High street on Monday evening, aged fifty-nine years. Besides her husband, she is survived by her mother and two brothers.

PAID HIGH WAGES

Captain J. F. Dearborn, who died at his home at Bryant's Pond, Me., on Monday, was well known here, and led, this city in 1865 for Locke's Mills, Me., where he founded a successful spool mill business and was widely known for the extra high wages he paid his help.

HOW'S THIS?

A sergeant in charge of a detachment of prisoners from Norfolk informed a Herald man today that the weather here is better than they are getting at present in Norfolk, and during his trip to this city he observed no snow anywhere along the line.

COL. NORMAN WAS STUMPED

But Col. Morrissey Was on Hand to Fix Things

Superintendent Leslie Norman of Haven Park is doing great work with the nests of the brown-tail moths about the trees at that place. Today, however, he struck snags on one or two of the high trees, which seemed impossible to get at, and Leslie's lofty men felt a little depressed. Col. Norman scratched his head and thought to himself, "I have gained a good record as caretaker of the last campaign flag poles and I have an idea that I must bring down those nests."

Just as the Colonel and his crew of lofty men were in deep meditation over the matter Col. Morrissey came along and took in the situation at a glance. Now the latter colonel is an old navy man and knows a thing or two about climbing. Up he went with the same steady step and sturdy grip that he did many times on the rigging of Uncle Sam's ships, until he was in the midst of hundreds of the nests. Then down they came, right and left, and as thick as chestnuts from a prolific tree on a windy November day, until the ground was fairly covered with them. When it comes to ascending or creeping with the use of the hands and feet, none of the numerous species quadrupeds of southern Asia, Africa or Madagascar have got anything on the Santiago hero.

PERSONALS.

Parker W. Whittemore of Boston was here today.

Former Alderman Elisha B. Newman, who a short while ago left for California, is returning home.

Miss Margaret Schurman of Boston, who has been the guest of her cousin, Miss Miriam Schurman, has returned home.

Mrs. Parker W. Hitchins of Brookline, Mass., has been called to the home of her sister, Mrs. William O. Jenkins, by the critical illness of their father.

Philip Y. DeNormandie, son of Rev. James DeNormandie, formerly of this city, is one of the committee of three Boston men appointed to arrange for the appropriate reception of the Chinese educational commission that is scheduled to visit Boston shortly.

Manager E. H. Libby of the depot cafe received the sad news of the death of his sister, Mrs. George Smith of South Troy, Vt., on Monday. The deceased lady lately underwent an operation at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. During Manager Libby's absence Mr. Graham of the Union station cafe, Boston, is in charge here.

WILL NOT PRESIDE

Hon. Calvin Ape is suffering from burns on the fingers of both hands. The unfortunate accident will keep the Judge from presiding at the lecture of Gen. Charles H. Taylor of the Boston Globe tonight at Association Hall. Dr. F. S. Teale will act in that capacity.

ATTENTION AUTOISTS

The Premier Quality car, air cooled, 16 to 24 H. P.; prices \$1250 to \$2250. Demonstration by appointment.

E. C. MORRILL,
Badger's Island,
Kittery, Me.

NO GREAT RUSH

The bids for the removal of the brown-tail moth nests from the trees about the city do not come in very fast; and up to today only one bid had been received at City Hall.

MAKING PROGRESS

The iron workers at the paper plant have nearly completed the iron work of the boiler house, and will shortly commence the structural work of the engine room.

EPWORTH LEAGUE

Held a Business Meeting and Social Last Evening

At the residence of Miss Miriam Schurman on Middle road on Monday evening the Epworth League of the Methodist Church held a business meeting of importance.

The following program was rendered:

Piano solo, Miss Bessie Locke
Vocal solo, Fred Robinson
Recitation, Miss Laura Leavitt
Piano duet, Miss Miriam Schurman,
Mrs. Roscoe Burleigh.

It was voted to accept the invitation of the Epworth League of Dover to be its guest on Wednesday evening of next week. The members will make the trip by electric.

Fancy wafers, olives and cocoa were served. Mrs. Burleigh and Miss Locke poured and wafers were served by Mrs. Richard Watson, Miss Laura Leavitt and Miss Bessie Ramsdell.

AT THE NAVY YARD

Several ward boilers for the steam engineering department have arrived by rail and are being hauled by a trucking firm to the yard.

Thomas Taggett of the construction and repair department pattern shop is passing a few days at his home in Manchester.

A crew of carpenters from the yards and docks department are making some repairs on the floating stage at the Daniel street ferry landing.

Chief Carpenter W. F. Stevenson, now on a furlough at his home in Kittery, has been ordered to duty at this yard.

The prisoners on the Southerly will probably be put to work shortly on the brown-tail moth nests about the yard.

The largest number of prisoners sent to the receiving ship Southerly at one time since she has been stationed at the Portsmouth navy yard arrived today (Tuesday). There were twenty in all, there being nine from Norfolk, Va., seven from League Island, Pa., and four from New York.

The yard flag is at half-mast today (Tuesday) as a mark of respect for the late Commodore William Penn McCann, retired, who died at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 15. The customary salute of eleven minute guns was fired at noon. Commodore McCann was at one time on duty at the Boston yard.

A discharge in the departments may take place on Wednesday or Thursday.

The large Westinghouse generator formerly in use in the construction and repair department was on Monday transferred by rail to the yards and docks power plant, where it will be set up for service.

Electric lights are being put in the new scale house.


COUPON! SAVERS WORKING FOR C 'PPLED YORK GIRL

Many Manchester people who pass their summer vacations at York Harbor and others who have friends there are taking a deep interest in a little Maine girl, Hazel B. Robinson, who is one of the leaders in her state in the Boston Globe's voting contest. The prize for which she is working is a free course in college, and while she is in third place only she continues to hold her position and is near enough the leader to give her strong hopes of success.


The little girl is a cripple and sympathy for her unfortunate lot in life has stirred her friends to double efforts. She is well known to the summer colony at York, where she is a general favorite and she is receiving strong support from the York vacationists all over the country. Many who do not have the coupons she requires send gifts of cash and all who know her have words of kindly interest in her behalf.

Hazel is now twelve years old and a pupil in the York grammar school. When she was a small child she met with an accident that resulted in a serious injury to her knee. For more than a year she lay in a hospital and when she was finally discharged, after surgical skill had done all it could for her, it was with the knowledge that she must walk with a crutch all through her life.

Such a misfortune might sour the nature of some children, but it only seemed to make little Hazel the more patient and gentle. Her disposition is of the sunniest kind and her brightness of intellect has won her such advancement in the lower schools that her friends are all the more anxious that she may have the opportunity to complete her educa-



Balance of our Winter
Stock of BOYS' SUITS,
WINTER OVERCOATS
and REEFERS. Mark
Down to close out before
Stock Taking



\$ 3.00 Suits, now	\$ 2.45	\$ 3.00 Overcoats, now ..	\$ 2.45
4.00 " "	2.95	4.00 " "	2.95
5.00 " "	3.95	5.00 " "	3.95
6.00 " "	4.45	6.00 " "	4.45
7.50 " "	5.45	7.50 " "	5.75
		8.00 " "	7.75
		10.00 " "	7.75
		12.50 " "	9.75

F. W. LYDSTON & CO.
THE CLOTHIERS

CHARLES J. WOOD.

Mr. Wood is now occupying his new store, formerly the office of the Rockingham National Bank, Pleasant Street, where he has accommodations for his increasing business. The public is cordially invited to visit Mr. Wood at his new place of business and inspect his new line of cloths.

CHARLES J. WOOD,

Custom Tailor, Pleasant Street.

tion with a college course. The voting contest in which they have entered her has given her an opportunity unhoped for before, as her father is a poor man, a hard-working carpenter with a large family to support, and could not himself afford the expense of sending her to college. She desires to fit herself for some position in life where she may support herself in spite of her infirmity, and her friends feel sure that the efforts made in her behalf will not be wasted.

Inspector Clifton B. Hildreth of police headquarters is among the Manchester friends working in her interests and has asked his acquaintances to save their coupons for the little York girl, whom he knows well. He is particularly anxious to get as many votes as possible during the coming week, as a special cash prize is given those making the greatest gains during that period and he would like to see this money go to little Hazel.—Manchester Mirror.

NEWINGTON

The third entertainment in the series given under the auspices of the Reapers' Circle will be presented by the Greenland Athletic Club at the town hall on Thursday evening, Feb. 1. An evening of much merriment is anticipated with the music, stories and jokes which this minstrel company has so successfully presented elsewhere to crowded houses. The entertainment will begin promptly at 7.45.

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I offer for sale the stock of

Goods and Fixtures

in the store

No. 31 Market Street,

Portsmouth, N. H.